

Gas drill in school

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Vol. LV, No. 16683 Wednesday, November 25, 1987 • Kislef 4, 5748 • Rabia Tani 5, 1408 NIS 1.05 (Eilat NIS 0.90)

Slipping in Iran

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IBA strike drawing to a close, but ...

By JEFF BLACK
For The Jerusalem Post
The Israel Broadcasting Authority strike seemed to be drawing to a close late last night. But like the *Dynasty* soap opera denied to Israeli viewers these past seven weeks, there are still plenty of ifs and buts hanging in the air.

National Journalists' Association lawyer Haim Berenson and State Attorney's Office official Eliyahu Ben-Tovim reached an understanding in principle last night under which the journalists' dispute will be taken to the Institute of Agreed Arbitration.

This morning, the details of the understanding will be taken to Finance Minister Nissim for approval and then to the other members of the three-man committee appointed by the cabinet on Sunday to handle the dispute. Apart from Nissim, this committee consists of Education Minister Yitzhak Navon and Housing Minister David Levy.

At the same time, the National Journalists' Association will hold discussions on the agreement reached last night. Neither side would reveal details of the understanding nor would they say whether they will approve it. However, one

journalist involved in the negotiations last night said "the major problem is still the Treasury. When we hear that the Treasury has approved it, we will finish our discussions soon after."

The understanding involves agreement by the National Journalists' Association and the Israel Broadcasting Authority to join the Institute of Agreed Arbitration which was established by the government and the Histadrut. Before any dispute can be considered there, the parties involved must sign the institute's charter.

As soon as both parties sign, the journalists will call off their strike and return to work while their demands are weighed by the institute. The major question is whether Nissim will give his approval to the IBA to join the institute.

If Nissim agrees and the journalists follow suit, it will take between 24 and 48 hours for the radio to resume its normal service while television broadcasting could resume almost immediately. The IBA spokeswoman stressed, however, that the television broadcasts would not be according to the regular schedule immediately and would probably consist of films.

KH hospitals on Shabbat footing

By JUDY SIEGEL
Post Science and Health Reporter
Few patients turned up at Kupat Holim Clalit hospitals yesterday and only a small number of cases reached emergency rooms as doctors carried out threats to operate at the hospitals on a reduced "Shabbat schedule."

The doctors' representatives are due to meet with management this afternoon. The dispute is no longer over how much they will be paid for performing operations during a second shift, say the doctors, but on how the second shift will be organized and on "important legal details." These details, while technical, are keeping the physicians from ending their sanctions, now in their seventh week.

Kupat Holim Clalit director Haim Doron yesterday accused the doc-

tors of "turning the second-shift dispute into a 'battle for a new wage agreement.'"

"How much longer will the doctors continue to fight on the backs of the patients?" asked Doron. If they continue their sanctions, he said, "the number of patients waiting for operations will indeed reach the exaggerated figures spread by the doctors in recent weeks."

The doctors have claimed that over 30,000 patients are waiting for elective operations at Kupat Holim hospitals, while management's figure last week was 9,000.

Meanwhile, the nurses' sanctions, which began on Sunday, have not yet begun to affect the wards. The nurses unilaterally decided to work only 36 hours, instead of 40, per week, and that completion of hours will be completed sometime on Thursday.

Health Ministry 'furious' at announcement of pupil with Aids

By JUDY SIEGEL
and BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporters
The Health Ministry yesterday said it was "furious" with the Education Ministry for announcing on Monday that a hemophiliac teenager "suffering from Aids" had started high school this year. The Health Ministry maintains that the youngster, 15 years old and living in the center of the country, only carries Aids antibodies and is not ill with the disease itself.

The Health Ministry claimed that the Education Ministry's announcement had "created needless panic" among the public, and made some people fear daily contact with all

hemophiliacs. "There isn't a single case in the whole world of a child with Aids antibodies having infected another child in school, and there are thousands of these in the U.S.," said ministry spokesman Shmuel El-grabi.

The Education Ministry, for its part, yesterday issued an appeal for calm. The ministry also dismissed calls from frightened parents and some teachers' leaders for more information.

The ministry's announcement about the pupil on Monday had been issued to halt a wave of rumors, ministry spokesman Yisrael Cohen said yesterday. It was now up (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Religious parties join for Shabbat fight

By ANDY COURT
For The Jerusalem Post
The country's religious parties joined forces yesterday to fight for legislation that would give municipalities the power to close cinemas and other places of entertainment on Shabbat.

In a special meeting at the Knesset, MKs and city councilors of the

National Religious Party, Agudat Yisrael, Shas, and Poalei Agudat Yisrael agreed to raise the matter with Likud and Labour leaders. They also called on the Jerusalem Municipality or the attorney-general's office to appeal Judge Ayala Procaccia's decision Sunday in Jerusalem's Municipal Court.

Procaccia ruled that the Jerusa-

U.S., Soviets reach full accord on medium-range missile ban



Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his U.S. counterpart George Shultz meet in Geneva yesterday. (AFP)

GENEVA (Reuters). — The U.S. and the Soviet Union announced yesterday that they had reached complete agreement on a treaty to abolish their medium-range missiles, the first pact actually to reduce their nuclear arsenals.

The announcement by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze cleared the way for an already planned superpower summit in Washington on December 7-10, when the treaty will be signed.

"We have now completed agreement on all the outstanding INF [intermediate-range nuclear forces] issues," Shultz said as Shevardnadze stood beside him outside the U.S. mission to the UN in Geneva.

Said Shevardnadze: "I think that what we have done is in the interests of all nations on this planet, and we have no doubt the summit meeting in Washington will be successful. This is a historic task that we have accomplished through joint effort."

The announcement came during a break in the last formal round of two-day talks to iron out final problems with the INF treaty and to fix the agenda for the summit between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev.

The agreement, which has taken six years to negotiate, will, over a three-year period, do away with more than 1,000 U.S. and Soviet

nuclear missiles with a range of 500-5,000 km, most of them based in Europe.

Previous agreements, such as the two Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties of the 1970s, sought only to hold the arms race in check.

Shultz said that all that remained to be done on INF was to work out treaty language, which, he said, "others will be able to do." Diplomats said this involved questions of wording and correspondence between the English and the Russian versions.

The treaty, which with accompanying annexes is well over 100 pages long, is the longest ever negotiated by the superpowers, largely due to extensive sections on verification or measures to prevent cheating.

Reagan, who stopped over in Denver en route to his California ranch for a five-day Thanksgiving holiday, said the treaty "will be finalized" — which White House aides said meant signed — when he meets Gorbachev in Washington.

He said he and Gorbachev would discuss a treaty limiting strategic nuclear missiles, but would not be able to conclude such an agreement during their talks.

Reagan evaded a question on whether he would be willing to delay deployment of his Star Wars antimissile programme, formally known as the Strategic Defence Initiative.

A dispute over SDI aborted agreement on a sweeping arms control treaty during Reagan's 1986

summit with Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland.

"I'm not going to discuss that right now about SDI. But as I've said before, I'll just answer it with this: SDI is not a bargaining chip," Reagan said.

Aides said that during his vacation Reagan would prepare for next month's summit by going over briefing books and other materials.

Soviet television made no mention of the Geneva arms pact agreement during its main evening news broadcast.

It carried a report from Washington quoting Reagan as saying verification problems remained to be worked out in Geneva before the treaty would be ready for signing.

The INF treaty will only come into force if ratified by the U.S. Senate. Some senators have said they may vote against it, and a vigorous debate is expected.

If ratified, the agreement should lay to rest the long and acrimonious debate over "Euromissiles" which caused political headaches in several West European countries in the early 1980s as left-wingers and peace campaigners demonstrated against U.S. deployments.

The problem started in 1977 when the Soviet Union began deploying triple-warhead SS-20 missiles which could hit any city in Western Europe.

Nato decided in 1979 to respond by deploying U.S. Cruise and Per-

(Continued on Back Page)

Curfew clamped on Balata after violent protests

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Security forces clamped a curfew on the Balata refugee camp yesterday after troops used tear gas and rubber bullets to break up a series of violent protests that began Monday.

Military sources said trouble began when security forces working in the camp Monday night used force to subdue two youths who resisted arrest. One of the youths, who was carrying a rubber truncheon, was injured and required medical treatment.

Security sources said the youth, Salah Hamoudah, 23, had been arrested in the past for hurling petrol bombs and had organized disturbances. The second youth had been arrested in the past for participation in disturbances, the sources said.

The two were apparently leaders of gangs that roam the camp at night, threatening those suspected

of collaborating with the Israeli authorities, according to the sources. The gangs are thought responsible for organizing violent protests at the camp.

The arrest of the pair immediately set off a demonstration, in which scores of camp residents lined the highway near the camp, hurling stones and chanting anti-Israeli and pro-PLO slogans. Troops who rushed to the scene shot tear-gas canisters and rubber bullets to break up the protest.

The unrest continued yesterday as scores of pupils, some masked, stoned vehicles on the highway, and erected barricades of rocks and burning tyres. Troops used tear gas and rubber bullets to break up the protest, and a curfew was imposed on the camp.

Troops also dispersed pupils at a Nablus school after they hurled (Continued on Back Page)

Begun's aliya hits new snag

By DAVID BAKER
The aliya of former Prisoner of Zion Yosef Begun and his family hit another snag yesterday when Soviet authorities rejected a demand by his son Boris and daughter-in-law Yanna to retain their Soviet citizenship, sources in Tel Aviv told The Jerusalem Post.

The entire Begun family went to collect their emigration visas in Moscow yesterday, and Yosef and his wife, Inna, received theirs. But Boris, 23, and his wife, Yanna, 24, demanded the right to retain their Soviet citizenship after emigration to Israel and said they would not leave otherwise. Their demand was rejected.

The young couple want to retain their citizenship in order to be able to return to the Soviet Union to visit family, including Boris's mother (Yosef Begun's second wife), and Yanna's parents.

After receiving permission in September to emigrate to Israel with his wife, Yosef Begun refused to leave without his son, daughter-in-law and two grandchildren. His daughter-in-law was denied an exit visa because her father refused to sign the required parental consent form.

This week, in a surprise move, Soviet officials dropped their demand for the form. The Begun family then stated that they would be leaving for Israel "as soon as possible."

But the family is now involved in a new battle with the authorities. Their exit visas expire on December 8.

In Jerusalem yesterday, some 250 Soviet Jews demonstrated at the Knesset against current absorption procedures and demanded better housing. They also called for the cancellation of a new law requiring doctors from the USSR to pass an exam before being licensed to work in Israel.

Shamir confirms U.S. aid will probably not be cut

Post Diplomatic Correspondent
Prime Minister Shamir, on his return from the U.S. yesterday, said that there is a good chance that American aid to Israel will not be reduced.

Speaking at a press conference at Ben-Gurion Airport, the prime minister said that on the basis of his talks with Reagan administration leaders, he believes that "there is a good chance that aid to Israel will not be cut, despite the American budget crisis." This depends ultimately on Congress, he noted, but the administration is not seeking a cut in aid to Israel.

Shamir said that he did not believe there was an option of an international conference for Middle East peace and that both Israel and the U.S. support the principle of direct Israeli-Arab peace negotiations.

Shamir said the international conference idea was first raised by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev twelve years ago and "newer ideas" for

Middle East negotiations have been presented since then.

Shamir said that he "explained" to the American leaders that "it would be difficult to persuade (the Arab leaders) to enter into direct negotiations so long as the Arabs believed that the option of an international conference existed."

Shamir said that allegations about Israeli arms sales to Iran did not come up in his talks. He said he had expressed Israel's "full support" for America's efforts to assure freedom of passage for ships in the Persian Gulf.

Shamir said that the problem of Mubarak Awad — the American Palestinian who runs a passive resistance centre in the West Bank and whom Israel wants to deport — came up in his talks in the U.S. The Americans have been pressing Israel not to deport the man.

Shamir said that he was invited for an official visit to the U.S. in January-February 1988.

Nissim rejects 'election economics'

BY AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter
Anyone trying to implement "election economics" in the coming year will suffer at the ballot box, Finance Minister Moshe Nissim told the Likud Knesset faction yesterday.

"The Israeli public has changed," he said. "And you have to take that into account."

Nissim explained that the public was tired of 13 years of turbulence, uncertainty, and insecurity and of being at the mercy of financial manipulations. The public wants tranquility, which it knows can only be achieved through a responsible policy.

Nissim called upon the Likud MKs not to press for legislation that would entail increased government spending and higher wages. "This year especially we must maintain wage and fiscal restraint," he said. Both parties should observe this policy, he added.

Nissim said that he would not raise taxes in the coming fiscal year. "If I'm going to touch taxes at all, it will be only to lower them."

He said his cabinet colleagues were unprepared to accept the budget cuts and wage erosion necessary to bring inflation down quickly to European levels. As a result, this would have to be accomplished gradually.

Gorbachev: USSR bears no hostility to Israel or Jews

By TOM TUGEND
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LOS ANGELES. — The Soviet Union bears no hostility toward Israel or its Jewish citizens, Mikhail Gorbachev claims in his book *Perestroika: Our Hopes for Our Country*. The English-language version of the book has been obtained prior to publication by the Los Angeles

Times, which has published a lengthy analysis under a Moscow dateline from its reporter Robert Scheer.

The main theme of *perestroika*, which means restructuring, is that the Soviet Union is now in the grip of a new realism about its domestic crisis and world priorities. It is this

theme that Gorbachev will convey to President Reagan at their coming summit meeting, Scheer writes.

One Gorbachev claim is that "it is a tradition of our party to combat any manifestation of nationalist narrow-mindedness and chauvinism, parochialism, Zionism and anti-Semitism, in whatever form they may be expressed."

Scheer comments that, on the contrary, "anti-Semitism, sometimes in the guise of anti-Zionism, has been a consistent feature of life in Mother Russia from the time of the czars to the present..."

After reiterating the Soviet plan for a Middle East peace conference

involving the Soviet Union as a precondition for restoration of full diplomatic ties with Israel, Gorbachev adds: "I want to stress in this connection that we do not bear any hostility toward Israel in principle.... We have no complexes here. As for the contacts already in existence between our countries, we will not abandon them."

Romanian riots flow from pretensions of independence

Last week's riots in Romania, reportedly the worst since Nicolae Ceausescu took power, are in large measure a result, albeit indirect and delayed, of the president's persistent quest for a measure of political independence for his country, East Bloc experts in Jerusalem said last night.

In the 1960s, the Soviets, in their planning for Comecon, designated Romania "the breadbasket of the Balkans" — its traditional economic role. Ceausescu balked, preferring to buttress his nationalist ambitions or an independent, if still Soviet-aligned, Romania with a modern industrial infrastructure. Industrialisa-

tion was seen as the basis of that coveted political independence.

But Romanian industrialisation, given the country's relative backwardness, inflated bureaucracies. Lack of private initiative and over-centralisation proved a protracted failure. Agriculture, divested of investments, was allowed to decay while the new heavy industrial plants began to consume more fuel than Romania — a traditional oil exporter — could produce. And, like other East Bloc countries, Romania in the 1970s borrowed heavily from Western governments and banks to finance the industrialisation, amassing a \$15 billion foreign debt.

NEWS ANALYSIS
Benny Morris

By the early 1980s, Romania was importing both food and oil in large quantities while its industries, often obsolete by the time they were completed, were unable to find markets abroad.

The oil price rises of the 1970s and early 1980s aggravated the problem. Oil and gas were imported from the Soviet Union, which, exacting vengeance for Ceausescu's independent-mindedness, demanded and

received payment in hard Western currency.

The large foreign debt was seen as inconsistent with Romania's pretensions of independence and Ceausescu saw its elimination as the country's main economic priority for the eighties. Imports were almost completely halted, wages were frozen or cut, subsidies were reduced and the prices of basic goods and services were increased. Private fuel consumption — for heating and transport — was cut, leaving homes cold and dark through the winter and roads, carless. Hundreds died as a result. The population's standard of living "was cut to an impossible

minimum," according to the sources.

Rationing was introduced for most foodstuffs and long queues characterized the markets and shops throughout the country. In certain areas bread was also rationed. Meat has been unavailable to most of the population for years.

The net effect of the draconian austerity measures was a reduction of the foreign debt in less than a decade from \$15 billion to \$5 billion, but at giant cost to the Romanians' standard of living and to Ceausescu's and the regime's popularity.

The workers in Brasov, the eye of (Continued on Back Page)



Japanese Red Army terrorist Osamu Maruoka, a planner of the 1972 attack at Ben-Gurion Airport in which 27 people were massacred, was arrested in Tokyo on Saturday. Maruoka is wanted in Japan for several aircraft hijackings. Justice Ministry official Marvin Hankin told The Jerusalem Post that Israel does not have an extradition treaty with Japan, but if Maruoka could be brought here for trial, a request may be submitted. (AFP)

The weather at major Swissair destinations

SALES				
	MIN.	MAX.		
AMSTERDAM	5	41	7	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	3	37	9	Clear
WURMS	10	20	20	Cloudy
CHICAGO	5	11	11	Rain
CHICAGO	5	11	11	Rain
FRANKFURT	1	24	7	Cloudy
GENEVA	2	28	7	Cloudy
HELSINKI	4	18	22	Cloudy
HONG KONG	23	23	27	Clear
JERUSALEM	14	27	29	Cloudy
LONDON	12	14	17	Cloudy
LONDON	4	9	9	Cloudy
MADRID	1	24	30	Cloudy
MONTREAL	-7	19	37	Cloudy
NEW YORK	-1	31	32	Cloudy
OSLO	1	14	14	Rain
PARIS	5	41	7	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	18	24	27	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	18	24	27	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	3	37	5	Rain
TOKYO	2	18	14	Cloudy
TORONTO	2	37	41	Cloudy
ZURICH	3	37	41	Cloudy

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.
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Paris: 25 Rue de la Paix Tel. 01-255555
New York: 35 Hudson St. Tel. 02-555555
Cairo: Ben-Gurion Airport Tel. 03-721215

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Clear.	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	35	7-21	22
Golan	31	10-22	23
Nahariya	60	13-21	23
Safad	28	9-19	20
Haifa Port	68	10-23	24
Tiberias	49	12-23	24
Nazareth	38	12-24	24
Afula	45	6-25	26
Shomron	37	9-24	24
Tel Aviv	58	12-23	24
B-G Airport	51	9-24	25
Jericho	72	10-26	27
Caes	71	14-22	23
Beersheba	31	7-24	25
Eilat	32	14-26	27

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Ivan Callan, British Consul-General, will speak on "Diplomatic Reflections," at the weekly meeting of the Jerusalem Rotary Club, today at 1 p.m. at the YMCA.

Peres in London:

'Arabs realize major danger is now Iran'

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. — Arab states no longer consider Israel to be their main threat in the Middle East, Foreign Minister Peres said here yesterday. "Iran is now the major danger, and the Arabs recognize this," he said.

Addressing fund-raisers and businessmen on the second day of his visit to London, Peres described Ayatollah Khomeini's brand of Islamic fundamentalism as a "reactionary force that will drive the Arab world back into the dark ages." Israel could not remain neutral on the ideological battle in the Gulf, he said. He commended Iraq for confronting Iran militarily, and praised the participating nations at this month's Amman Arab summit for forming a "union of forces" to counter Iran politically.

Peres warned, however, that falling oil prices and rising birth rates are raising the spectre of widespread poverty in the Middle East.

Asked by parliamentarians at a meeting in Westminster whether there was a realistic chance of peace between Iraq and Israel, Peres said: "Now we are leaving politics and entering the realm of prophecy. Iraq is busy with its war, and it doesn't seem as if anyone has time to think about such a courageous idea."

Commenting on speculation that next month's superpower summit might yield a new U.S.-Soviet peace initiative, Peres said he believed President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev were preoccupied with global issues. At their second summit, scheduled for late next summer, the Middle East might find a place on the agenda, Peres said.

He stressed that Israel would not sanction Soviet participation at an international conference until diplomatic links were restored and the Soviets dropped their demands for veto rights at the conference.

Yesterday morning, Peres held talks with British Labour leader Neil Kinnock, who promised to visit Israel early next year.

Before returning home yesterday afternoon, Peres had been expected to meet with Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

RELEASE — The kibbutz movement has set up a committee to deal with obtaining the release of Israelis imprisoned abroad. Herut Lapid, of Kibbutz Ayelet Hashahar, who has been active in the rehabilitation of such prisoners, said 70 have been rehabilitated, of whom four are now members of kibbutzim. Hundreds of Israelis are in jails around the world, including about 160 in Germany.

HOME NEWS

Awad visits Knesset, MKs scramble to vent anger over deportation case

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Correspondent

The fate of Palestinian civil disobedience activist Mubarak Awad kept the Knesset agitated all day yesterday.

Although eight factions had submitted motions for the agenda to express their demands for or against Awad's deportation following the expiry of his visa, the motions did not come up in the plenum as planned.

The government persuaded Acting Speaker Aharon Naimias that the Awad case should not be aired publicly in the plenum on security grounds. Naimias thereupon removed the motions from the agenda, exercising his prerogative under the House Rules.

But then a number of MKs whose motions were thus aborted heard that the Awad case was due to come up in the Interior Committee in a few minutes' time. Their temperaments when they also heard that committee chairman Dov Shilansky (Likud) had invited officials from the police and the General Security Service to answer questions, against

the background of the Interior Ministry's refusal to let Awad stay.

These angry MKs protested that the same security grounds that made it impossible to talk about the issue in the plenum also applied to the committee, from which leaks are the order of the day, and they got Naimias to ask Shilansky to cancel the committee session.

Naimias then ruled that the eight motions would be aired in the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, to which officials and experts could be invited without hesitation.

Meanwhile the Progressive List for Peace faction appealed yesterday to the Speaker and the attorney-general to remove the parliamentary immunity of Likud MK Michael Eitan for refusing to reveal who was allegedly threatening Awad's physical safety and planning to "shut him up" if he is not deported.

On similar grounds, Yitzhak Artzi (Alignment) asked Police Inspector-General David Kraus to have Eitan questioned about the people he said he knew were posing a threat to Awad's life.

At the other end of the parliamentary spectrum, Geula Cohen (Tehiya) went to see Naimias and accused him of surrendering to government dictation in cancelling the plenum debate. She also accused the government of bowing to the Americans.

Cohen and Tebiya chairman Yuval Ne'eman are filing a plea in the High Court in an effort to force the government to deport Awad.

Awad himself visited the Knesset yesterday as guest of Yossi Sarid (Citizens Rights Movement), and chatted with him in the members' dining room.

Sarid was joined by Alignment MKs Ora Namir, Shevah Weiss, and Abdel Wahab Daroushe, as well as by the two PLP MKs, Matityahu Peled and Mohammed Mi'ari.

Just then, Cohen burst into the dining room, waving her arms, and marched up to the table where Awad sat.

Cohen said in Hebrew to Awad: "In what parliament in the world would members invite a man who resides in that country illegally, and

who is described by the authorities as a threat to security?"

Daroushe turned to Cohen and asked her to sit down and talk to Awad, if she wanted, but only in English, since Awad did not understand Hebrew.

"Impudence," Cohen snapped back.

"It is impudence on your part to sit in the Knesset," Daroushe replied.

"The impudence is on the part of the MKs who invited Awad, not of Awad himself," she said.

Daroushe pointed out to Cohen that Eitan, the MK who first aired the issue on Monday, had invited Awad to his room for a conversation, so there was no reason why she should adopt such an aggressive approach.

At this point Sergeant-at-Arms Yitzhak Bengali was called to the dining room by the ushers, who feared a major row. Cohen went off to complain to reporters, while Awad went down to see Eitan, and Daroushe told Bengali what he thought of Cohen's behaviour to a Knesset guest.

Nissim to clear air on planned bank merger

BY AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Finance Minister Moshe Nissim is to appear before the Knesset Finance Committee to explain details of the proposed merger between the Agriculture Bank and the Industrial Development Bank. The minister was requested to attend the committee meeting after angry Likud MKs threatened to make public what they said were unknown details of the deal.

Under the proposed merger, the government would provide the Industrial Development Bank a guarantee underwriting the loan portfolio of the Agriculture Bank. This has produced cries of foul by Likud MKs, who claim this means injecting huge sums of public money into moshavim and kibbutzim. A subcommittee of the Finance Committee approved the merger two weeks ago but kept most of the details secret.

Informed sources told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that Nissim was having second thoughts on the issue. Nissim told the Likud Knesset faction yesterday that the entire issue "was being taken care of at the Treasury" and refused to elaborate.

UN opens up war crimes archive

By Walter Ruby
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — The UN war crimes archives were opened for the first time to a member nation. Monday, U.S. Justice Department researchers and historians entered the archives on Manhattan's Park Avenue and began a methodical study of the 40,000 files on accused and suspected Nazi war criminals.

"It is a major development," Neil Sher, director of the Justice Department's Nazi-hunting arm, the Office of Special Investigations, told the *New York Times*. Sher noted that until now the OSI had had to specify the individual file it wanted.

"We are very hopeful that what we will find in these files will aid in actual prosecutions and identify new cases in the U.S.," said Sher. "They might also identify people who should be kept out."

The new access for the OSI is part of a change in the UN rules brought about, in large part, by an active campaign by Israel to open the archives. Under the new rules, the archives will also be open to non-governmental researchers, including journalists, who are accredited by member nations. Application forms for individuals have only now been completed, and it is likely to be weeks before any are approved.

BASKETBALL

State Cup games

Post Sports Staff
Hapoel Jerusalem and Maccabi Haifa last night completed the quarter-final line up for the State Cup with victories over second division teams. Hapoel Jerusalem beat Hapoel Nahariya in Nahariya 94-74 while Maccabi Haifa beat Hapoel Maoz Haim to set up their quarter-final clash with Elitzur Neve David-Ramle.

The rest of the quarter-final line up is: Hapoel Jerusalem v Maccabi Netanya and Elitzur Netanya v Hapoel Tel Aviv. Gali Elyon are already in the semi-finals.

Arab schools to close in local councils strike

Milo plea falls on deaf ears

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Arab leaders yesterday rejected a plea by Deputy Minister Ronnie Milo to call off the strike of Arab local councils. Milo, who is in charge of Arab affairs, met with representatives of the national committee of Arab local councils at the Daniel Hotel in Herzliya.

He pledged that funds would be released next week to partially consolidate the deficits of 14 of the 48 debt-ridden local authorities which began a week-long strike on Sunday.

But the Arab chiefs said the offer was "too little and too late." They vowed that the strike, which is to be intensified today with the closure for three days of all schools throughout

the Israeli Arab sector, would continue.

A demonstration planned for today at the Interior Ministry's offices in Jerusalem, with Arab council heads symbolically handing in the keys to their offices, is also due to go ahead as planned.

"We want an across-the-board settlement for all the local councils, not just a partial consolidation for a few," declared Nazareth Mayor and Communist MK Tawfik Ziad.

He said they also feared that, under Milo's proposals, distribution of the promised funding would be based on political considerations rather than on need.

The 48 councils have accumulated debts of about NIS 50 million. Many have not paid their employees since

Defence wants testimony of its witness expunged

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The defence, in an unprecedented move, yesterday asked the court to strike from the record the entire testimony of its latest witness, U.S. forensic expert William Flynn.

The surprise motion came early in the morning. Said defence counsel Yoram Sheftel: "We are taking this step in protest against the constant objections raised by the prosecution during Monday's testimony and the fact that these objections were largely sustained by the bench."

Prosecutor Michael Shaked expressed regret at the decision of the defence. "This means that there can be no cross-examination."

Said court president Dov Levin: "Testimony is testimony. We are not ready to have it wiped out unless both sides agree to it."

Judge Zvi Tal added that the court had refused to accept into evidence the album of sample forgeries

and photo-montages prepared by Flynn as a result of the prosecution's objections. "Perhaps you will withdraw your objections?" he asked the prosecution.

This suggestion was followed by two 15-minute periods of consultation, which did not resolve the impasse. At 10 o'clock there was another recess, which lasted for over two-and-a-half hours, during which the bench, the prosecution and the defence separately and jointly discussed the situation.

At about 1 o'clock the court reconvened and Shaked said: "The conditions created by the defence are intolerable. They tried to submit irrelevant material to which we objected, and our objections were sustained. Now they can't say they want everything wiped off the record. Once a witness is on the stand he is everybody's 'property' and must submit to cross-examination."



DEMJANJUK ON TRIAL

Levin closed the morning session with the suggestion that the defence reconsider its position.

But when the afternoon session began Sheftel merely repeated his earlier decision. "There is no point in continuing. Cross-examination would only embarrass the witness, whose testimony we no longer want."

But Levin refused to accede to Sheftel's demand and instructed the witness to answer questions put to him in cross-examination.

At this Flynn asked permission to speak. "I'm in an intolerable position. My employers ask me not to testify, but the court asks me to go on. I'm afraid that whatever I do I'll be breaking the law. I may need legal counsel myself." But Levin refused to grant the request.

(Continued on Page Nine)

BRIEFS

Al-Aksa restoration costs \$24m., work almost done

AMMAN (AFP). — The final bill for restoration work on Jerusalem's Al-Aksa Mosque will come to \$24 million.

The work, which began in 1970, a year after the mosque was damaged in a fire started by a deranged Australian, is nearing completion. A carved wooden prayer platform, a built by Salah al-Din, who liberated the city from the Crusaders in 1187, and the mosque's cupola still require repairs.

Work on the prayer platform is expected to take two years and to cost \$2.15m.

Jordan has appealed to other Moslem countries to help fund the project, but so far none has responded.

Jerusalem drug arrests

Eighteen people suspected of trafficking in hard drugs have been arrested in Jerusalem following several months' work by a police undercover agent.

Most of the suspects are residents of Musrara. (Itm)

AIDS

(Continued from Page One)

to the media, public figures, and educators to "lower their profile" on the issue, he said. They should accept the view of medical experts that there is no reason for the victim — who contracted the disease after receiving a blood transfusion — to be removed from his school.

The teenager has carried Aids antibodies for over three years, and was exposed to the deadly virus when taking imported Factor 8, a clotting drug that today is treated so it cannot transmit the Aids virus.

The National Parents' Association said that its office has been swamped with phone calls from people wanting to know which school was involved. NPA chairman Moshe Mizrahi said he was for naming the school.

The Health Ministry flatly rejected a request for that information by Teachers' Union head Yitzhak Weiber, who said that schools should be named in such cases "to end widespread hysteria." Shoshana Bayer, head of the Association of High School Teachers, said that at least the teachers in the institution involved should be informed.

Kupat Holim Clalit has little to sing about

By BRADLEY BURSTON
BEERSHEBA. — Undaunted by a nationwide hospital strike and threats of work sanctions by nurses and other employees, the Kupat Holim health fund yesterday decided to go ahead with a song-and-dance extravaganza marking its 75th anniversary — only to have the celebration nearly derailed by feuding factions of employees here.

Earlier in the week, some members of the works committee at Kupat Holim's Soroka Hospital, miffed over having received fewer tickets to the variety

Defence minister fields questions on Farah security prison, Lavi

By DVORAH GETZLER
Post Knesset Reporter

Defence Minister Rabin has ordered a military inquiry into all aspects of the Farah security prison on the West Bank, following the government's adoption of the Landan report on the General Security Service (Shin Bet), he told the Knesset yesterday.

Answering parliamentary questions, Rabin said that the probe would include investigative methods used in the camp and would ensure that the recommendations on proper interrogation methods made by the Landan Commission, and contained in a secret annex, were implemented.

The report was critical of many aspects of Shin Bet interrogations, while recognizing the difficulties posed in investigating terror offences.

But Dedi Zucker (Citizens Rights Movement), who had raised the issue of Farah, was not happy with the answer.

He wanted to know whether the judge advocate's office would be handling the probe, or whether it would be in the hands of a "more objective body." The judge advocate's office, he pointed out, was associated with the very security sys-

Step ahead for bill to prevent abuses in party financing

By Dvorah Getzler
Post Knesset Reporter

A bill that would curb abuses in financing of political parties was passed in a preliminary Knesset reading yesterday by a coalition of small parties.

The bill, initiated by Shimon Amnon Rubinstein, would prohibit a minister, a deputy minister, and certain senior public officials from soliciting donations for their parties from persons who may be dependent on them for favours.

The practice of soliciting such donations has been criticized by the state comptroller. Most recently, financier David Balas was involved in

such solicitations. Yesterday's coalition included such strange bedfellows as Agudat Yisrael, the Progressive List for Peace, and the Citizens Rights Movement.

There were no Likud members present in the chamber, and only one Alignment MK, Edna Solomon, who abstained.

Despite the likely objections of the two large parties, the bill is expected to get a fair hearing in the Knesset Finance Committee, because of the state comptroller's attitude. Rubinstein hopes that his initiative will ginger Labour and the Likud into putting their own houses in order.



Israeli-conceived anti-riot truck on show in Paris at a police exhibition. France has ordered 12 of the vehicles whose water cannons can disperse protesters 50 metres away. (Reuters)

MK Yair Tsaban raps thinking at central bank

'Bruno nixed wage rises except for those at the Bank of Israel'

BY AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

The Bank of Israel was prepared to be generous in providing its workers with advances at the same time that its governor, Michael Bruno, was leading a campaign against wage rises in the country, Mapam MK Yair Tsaban said yesterday.

Tsaban said the bank had agreed to grant workers a special wage advance equivalent to one and a half salaries. He said Bruno and the bank director-general, Yitzhak Rahav, had agreed to such advances "on account of the next wage accord." He said the arrangement was convenient to all sides. The workers got the equivalent of five salaries in three months, and the management was able to grant increments without having to sign an agreement — this while the bank was preaching wage restraint.

Tsaban said he was glad such a policy had been followed at the Bank of Israel. "I only wish Finance Minister Moshe Nissim would adopt it for the entire economy. There is very little difference between the workers of the Bank of Israel and the journalists of the Broadcasting Authority."

But Tsaban said it was not clear whether the bank's step was in line with income tax regulations. The regulations say income tax should be paid on the benefit resulting to workers from loans made at interest rates lower than those on the market.

Reacting to Tsaban's statements, the Bank of Israel said it allows workers in need to take a wage advance equivalent to one net salary, which is automatically deducted the next month. In the past few months the bank also allowed another advance of one half of the net salary. Some 12 per cent of its employees took advantage of this opportunity, the bank announced.

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He wanted to know whether the judge advocate's office would be handling the probe, or whether it would be in the hands of a "more objective body." The judge advocate's office, he pointed out, was associated with the very security sys-

tem that had been attacked in the Landan report.

Rabin gave no answer to that query.

But he did firmly deny the suggestion that Israel was cooperating with South Africa in developing the Lavi fighter plane.

"There is no truth in that item of news," he said to Yossi Sarid (CRM). While Israel could not stop personnel who had worked on the Lavi from going to South Africa and taking up employment there, and while some former Israel Aircraft Industries staff had indeed done so, this was not at the government's behest, nor with its approval, he said.

On a totally different issue, Rabin told David Magen (Likud) that since 1984 — i.e. since the present government took office and he became defence minister — the number of Arabs entering the territories each year had been half the annual average entering in the years 1983-85 — i.e. the period of the second Likud administration.

Magen had inquired whether the Alignment was trying to solve "the demographic problem" by permitting vast immigration and settlement of Arabs in the territories. "You can make what you like of my answer," said Rabin.

Emunah
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In deep sorrow, we announce the passing of
Dr. J. RIECK
The funeral will take place today, Wednesday, November 25, 1987 at 2 p.m.
at the Kfar Samir Cemetery in Haifa.
Mourners will meet at the main gate.
Transportation will be available at 1:30 p.m. from the house of the deceased
at Sderot Moriah 132, Ahuza, Haifa.
His wife: Miriam
His daughters: Ruth Fiedler, Michal Inov, Ofra Har-Kesset
His son: Yoav
His sister: Ruth Bar-Deroma (Krutzat Yavne)

With profound sorrow I announce the passing
of my beloved wife
MARTHA POLLACK
Shiva at 4 Ibn Gabirol St., Jerusalem
Meir Pollack
I regret the passing in Cape Town of a very dear friend
RICHARD SONNENBERG
a devoted lover and friend of Israel.
Leonard Schach, Old Jaffa

Right-winger linked to Salvador bishop's death

SAN SALVADOR (Reuters) — A man who says he drove the getaway car for the killing of the archbishop of San Salvador in 1980 has implicated right-wing National Assembly member Roberto d'Aubuisson in the murder, Salvadorian President Jose Napoleon Duarte said here on Monday.

The slaying of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, gunned down as he said mass, is one of the most infamous events in a wave of repression by right-wing and military forces in which tens of thousands of Salvadorians were murdered.

D'Aubuisson quickly denied the accusation.

A former presidential candidate and honorary head of the right-wing Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) Party, d'Aubuisson has long denied accusations that he organized anti-Communist "death squads". He told a news conference that the case had been brought up to discredit him before assembly elections scheduled for March.

Meanwhile, law enforcement officers in the U.S. yesterday arrested a man who may be a former Salvadorian army officer implicated in Romero's 1980 assassination. The U.S. Marshals Service announced that it had detained Alvaro Rafael Saravia-Merino in Miami.

They said Saravia-Merino was a

former captain in El Salvador's army and was believed to have been intimately linked with right-wing death squads in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Archbishop Romero was killed while saying mass at a cancer clinic chapel in San Salvador in March, 1980. A champion of the poor, he was an outspoken critic of the extreme political violence in the country.

Duarte said the witness, Amador Antonio Garay Reyes, had been tracked down in the U.S. and was now in protective custody.

Duarte said Garay Reyes worked for a former army captain named Alvaro Salazar Saravia. On the day

of the killing, Salazar ordered him to take a bearded man to the Divina Providencia Chapel.

The man went inside, telling the driver to act as though he were firing the car, the declaration said. Garay Reyes said he heard shots and the man came out holding a rifle.

Three days later, he and Saravia went to d'Aubuisson's house. Garay Reyes said Saravia told d'Aubuisson that his orders had been carried out and d'Aubuisson replied it had been done too soon.

As a national assemblyman, d'Aubuisson has immunity from arrest unless the assembly votes to withdraw it.



Li Peng (AFP)

Chou En Lai's adopted son named acting premier

PEKING (Reuters) — Li Peng, adopted son of the late premier Chou En Lai, was named China's acting premier yesterday.

The official New China News Agency said the standing committee of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, named Li to replace Zhao Ziyang, who resigned as premier after becoming Communist Party leader on November 2.

Li, 59, is expected to be confirmed as premier when the National People's Congress holds its next annual session in March, 1988.

"Li is the compromise candidate, acceptable to all factions within the

party," a Western banker said.

"Under him, there will be no major changes in economic policy, although there may be changes in speed and emphasis of development."

A Western diplomat said Li was well suited for the post. He has a university education, long experience in government, has travelled widely and has been close to party elders because of the relationship with Chou.

Li's natural father, one of the earliest members of the Chinese Communist Party, was killed in 1931 by the nationalists. He was adopted by

Chou En Lai who became Communist China's first premier in 1949 and held the post until his death in 1976. Li studied hydropower engineering at the Moscow Power Institute from 1948 to 1953 and returned to China to run a power plant. He rose to become minister of power, minister of the state education commission and vice-premier.

Li was acceptable to the old guard, many of whom retired from leading posts at the party's congress in November, because of his personal background and experience.

"Behind Li are many tall mountains," said one Chinese journalist.

Iran launches new operations in Iraqi Kurdistan, increases conscription

PARIS (AFP) — Iran has launched two major new operations in Iraqi Kurdistan in the past three days, at the same time as it has sharply increased the pace at which young conscripts are being mobilized, analysts here are saying.

The call for a mobilization was issued on November 13, with the blessing of the nation's spiritual guide Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Then on Friday and Sunday, Iranian units started operations code named Nasr-8 (Victory-8) and Nasr-9 in north-eastern Iraq.

War reports from Tehran said on Monday that at least 5,700 Iraqis had been killed or injured and 285 troops captured since Nasr-8 began in the Mawat region and Nasr-9 in the Haj Omran border area in the north-eastern corner of Iraq.

Iran claims to have captured a number of heights in the rugged mountains of Kurdistan. Baghdad has maintained that its soldiers were not involved in any clashes in the area, but reported as many as 223 combat missions by its aircraft Monday.

Yesterday, Iran reported heavy fighting in the rugged mountains of Iraqi Kurdistan and said its gunners shot down an Iraqi warplane. Tehran radio, monitored in Nicosia, said an overnight attempt by a brigade of Iraq's First Army Corps to recover hills captured by Revolutionary Guards was beaten back in a heavy clash which left 300 Iraqis killed or wounded.

Earlier in the day, Iranian fighter-bombers raided Iraqi positions and troop concentrations at Zobeidat on the south-central warfront, inflicting substantial damage and returning safely to base, the radio added.

Iraq has denied the Iranian reports of clashes.

The Iraqi military said on Monday that the Iranian National Liberation Army (Inla), which opposes the Tehran government, had launched an attack Sunday along the border region of Haj Omran, killing 200 Iranian fighters.

The reports of Iranian victories were aimed at covering up losses inflicted by the Inla, a Baghdad military spokesman said. However in

spite of the new fighting, military experts here say an Iranian incursion into northeastern Iraq is not likely to have any widespread effect because of the terrain.

The few valleys of Kurdistan, surrounded by peaks of around 3,000 metres are not suitable for large-scale military offensives. The first snow has fallen and the entire region will soon be paralyzed until next spring. The aim of the Nasr operations, according to Tehran, is to cut off the supply routes for Iranian opposition groups based in Iraq and to "support the struggle of the Iraqi people against the Baghdad regime."

The Haj Omran region is the former stronghold of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan, led by Iran's ally Masoud Barzani. Not far from Haj Omran, near Iran's border town of Piranshahr, the Inla has said its fighters launched their "biggest operation this year inside Iran," killing or wounding 1,000 Iranian soldiers.

The Inla, the military wing of the people's Mujahadeen, has some 10,000 members inside Iraq, where

it enjoys official backing, according to diplomatic sources in Baghdad.

It has triggered border clashes since January and created diversions for its militants to infiltrate into and later escape from Iran, sources close to the movement say.

Meanwhile the mobilization campaign has entered a new phase. All students who entered university in 1983-84 or earlier must leave, in the next 25 days, to join combat units at the front for a six-month period, it was announced Monday.

Observers said it was the first time since the September 1980 outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war that students had been called on to enroll in this way. Iran's President Ali Khamenei said recently that the students would be mobilized in turns, without the universities having to close.

At the same time, the "financial Jihad" (holy war) continues with notices being distributed urging those not at the fronts also to help the war effort. Government officials in the provinces have already agreed to contribute a third of their salary until the Iranian new year in March.

THE CITY of Frankfurt is considering forcibly internment of prostitutes who are Aids carriers but refuse to stop working, a senior official said yesterday. He said the city government had no concrete plans for internment but believed action needed to be taken against "unreasonable" prostitutes.

PRIME MINISTER Margaret Thatcher could become the first woman outside royalty to join the highest order of chivalry in England.



FOREIGN BRIEFS

news reports said yesterday. Buckingham Palace said the queen has removed the barrier on women commoners being admitted to both the Order of the Garter and the Order of the Thistle. The garter is normally open to 24 knights from England and Wales, apart from royal knights, and the thistle has 16 members.

FIFTEEN to 20 million Soviet employees will lose their jobs by the end of this century because of plant closures caused by economic reforms, Soviet television said Monday. Under the reforms, loss-making companies and plants will go into liquidation.

DEMOCRATIC presidential candi-

date Jesse Jackson said on Monday the news media has unfairly saddled him with a "can't win" label, as a black in a white society. Most political analysts say Jackson cannot win enough white votes to gain his party's nomination.

FOURTEEN private groups in Australia, Ireland, Switzerland, West Germany and Belgium are supplying the Philippine Communist New People's Army with aid, a military intelligence report said yesterday in Manila.



Austrian President Kurt Waldheim meets Afghan refugee girls at a camp in Gandaf, Pakistan on Monday. (Reuters)

Waldheim tells Pakistanis he supports Palestinians

ISLAMABAD (AFP) — Visiting Austrian President Kurt Waldheim said here on Monday that he supported an international conference on the Middle East and urged that the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people be taken into account.

Waldheim got a flag-waving welcome from Pakistanis, but the cold shoulder from the U.S. ambassador when he arrived on Monday for a three-day visit.

The Austria president, under fire in the West for his German army war record, called for peace in Afghanistan as he arrived to a booming 21-gun salute and a flyover by Suiz air force jets, while thousands of schoolchildren waved Pakistani and Austrian flags.

But notably missing from the welcoming ceremony, however, was

U.S. ambassador Arnold Raphael. The U.S. considers Waldheim an undesirable alien because of allegations he was involved in Nazi war crimes during World War II. American ambassadors also stayed away from welcoming ceremonies for Waldheim in his two previous foreign trips to the Vatican and Jordan.

The controversy surrounding Waldheim has remained largely ignored in Islamic Pakistan, which has often complained of what it calls Jewish lobbies campaigning against its controversial nuclear programme and U.S. aid to Islamabad. Pakistan also backs the PLO and its demand for a Palestinian homeland.

"Despite all efforts of the UN and the international community, the Middle East problem remains unresolved and threatens world peace," he said at a banquet given by Pakistani president Mohammed Zia ul Haq.

Waldheim said he regretted "that all the initiatives and resolutions, including the Arab peace plan, remained dead letters since there is no agreement on (the) appropriate forum with adequate representation."

The former UN secretary-general said his government "fully supports" the idea of an international conference under UN auspices, an idea he believed was "gaining momentum."

He warned that a fair settlement could not be achieved without taking into account the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinian people "who should participate through their representatives, the Palestine Liberation Organization."

British experts worried at decline of navy and merchant marine

LONDON (Reuters) — The British navy unleashed a huge mock invasion this month aimed at showing that five years after the Falklands war with Argentina it can still defend British interests thousands of miles from home shores.

But many defence experts believe exercise Purple Warrior, which saw 10,000 troops landed from 39 ships off West Scotland, only highlighted neglect of the Royal Navy and the dramatic shrinkage of the merchant fleet that supplied it with everything from helicopters to ammunition in the South Atlantic conflict.

"The situation is very fraught indeed," British Maritime League director Commander Michael Rankin told Reuters.

"At the moment, we could just about manage to support an opera-

tion thousands of miles from Britain, but the way our merchant shipping and crews are being run down, we'll be in trouble by the early 1990s," he added.

The number of cargo ships, tankers, ferries and fishing vessels registered with Britain and therefore available for immediate requisition in war stood at 994 ships with a total deadweight of 29.4 million tons just before the conflict.

But by this August only 476 ships of 9.1 million deadweight tonnes were sailing under the red ensign flag, leaving Britannia with precious few ocean-going vessels to rule the waves.

In the face of stiff competition, especially from South Korea and Japan, many British-owned ships now sail under Panamanian or Liberian

flags to dodge trade union wage pressure.

"The crucial question is crews. Recruitment has slumped and we're losing thousands of men every year. By the mid-1990s we'll only have old men on sticks," Rankin said with a smile.

Naval officers share Rankin's fears about the decline. The government had pledged to keep Britain's force of frigates and destroyers at 50, but this has slipped steadily to about 44 operational vessels under pressure of economic cuts.

The problem was reflected in the budget for Purple Warrior — the biggest ever British joint manoeuvre by navy, army and air force. Six million pounds sterling of the total £7m budget was swallowed up by hire of mainly West German and Danish merchant vessels.

Admiral Jock Slater, commanding Purple Warrior naval forces, warned against deep gloom as a flotilla of ships mustered in the grey dusk of a Scottish bay to launch parachute drops and helicopter assault commandos, backed up by landing craft packed with troops and trucks.

But, he told reporters: "We're still extremely concerned about the

dwindling size of the merchant marine."

The Ministry of Defence, unruffled by talk of decline, insists the British ships could be found in the event of a real war. But foreign vessels were cheaper to hire for the exercise.

Purple Warrior envisages a sea invasion of a fictional island state, named Kaig, 1,500 miles from British shores, and a deep thrust inland to protect British property and rescue British citizens caught in a rebel uprising.

The exercise was aimed at correcting mistakes made in the recapture of the Falkland Islands where six British ships were sunk. Landing ships Fearless and Intrepid, both about 10,000 tonnes, hovered off the Scottish coast during Purple Warrior, dispatching trucks, artillery and troops to landing sites.

Both have outdated electronics and require a crew of 400 each to

man machinery and engines — a wild extravagance in modern-day warfare.

Naval experts caution that Britain considered scrapping its landing ships and abandoning its long-distance strike power once before — a year before the Falklands War.

Richard Sharpe, head of the authoritative defence publication *Jane's Fighting Ships*, told Reuters, the recent privatization of the Devonport naval ship repair yard near the south-western city of Plymouth also posed problems.

In 1982, Devonport fitted out a task force dispatched at short notice to recapture the Falkland Islands.

"Devonport produced a surge of activity that brought us through the crisis. But with the commercial cost-effectiveness techniques now being applied and the rundown in the workforce, I doubt if this surge would now be possible," Sharpe said.

Bangladesh to set up special tribunals to try rioters

DACCA (Reuters) — Special tribunals will try those charged with capital offences during recent rioting in Bangladesh, the government an-

nounced yesterday. Ten people, including two policemen, were killed during the last two weeks of opposition protests.

Stalemate in U.S. federal prison riots

ATLANTA (Reuters) — A government concession failed to quell riots by Cuban detainees at two federal prisons yesterday and negotiations with the inmates, who were holding dozens of hostages, were stalled.

Thousands of Cuban prisoners were in control of prisons here and in Oakdale, Louisiana, protesting against plans to return them to their homeland.

One person was confirmed killed and 30 injured in rioting that began at the Atlanta prison on Monday. No deaths were reported at the Oakdale facility, taken over by inmates on Saturday night.

On Monday U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese offered a moratorium on deportations pending a case-by-case review, but negotiators said on Tuesday that talks with the rioters were stalled.

Smoke from prison fires billowed over the massive Atlanta facility and government helicopters buzzed overhead, dropping water bombs to extinguish the flames. Some 1,400 Cuban detainees were holding as many as 75 hostages.

An Atlanta hospital received a request early yesterday to transport five bodies out of the prison, but a hospital spokeswoman said no bodies had been recovered.

In Oakdale, 2,000 inmates set fires and took 28 guards hostages on Saturday. Signs reading "We not go back to Cuba" and "We love freedom" were spray-painted on the walls of dormitory buildings.

Four of the Oakdale hostages were later released.

On a vehicle tour of the Oakdale prison's perimeter, a Reuters reporter saw two inmates carrying legions and handcuffs apparently seized from the hostages.

Negotiators said their talks with the inmates had stalled.

"We thought we had made some progress, we thought we had reached some middle ground," said lawyer Gary Leshaw, who represents the Cubans in a class-action suit and who talked overnight with them inside the Atlanta prison.

But Leshaw said the agreement collapsed when the Cubans' leaders tried to get the other Cuban inmates to agree.

The Atlanta inmates said they would release their hostages if they were guaranteed individual hearings on each deportation case, no reprisals and no prosecution for the riot, Leshaw said.

The Cubans are protesting against their proposed deportation under an agreement reached between Washington and Havana on Friday under which 2,700 criminal or mentally ill Cuban refugees would be returned to their homeland.

The Cubans came to the United States in 1980 as part of a mass emigration from the Cuban port of Mariel.

On Sunday, 17 Cuban inmates escaped from a prison in Laredo, Texas. Eleven were quickly recaptured but six were still at large yesterday.

Oakdale law enforcement officials said four apparent factions of inmates were monitored by small groups of inmates known as "the

The Atlanta federal prison in the grip of the fire set by Cuban prisoners this week. (AFP)

London officials ban smoking on entire underground system

LONDON (Reuters) — London transport officials have imposed a complete ban on smoking in the underground railway system after a fire at King's Cross station in which 30 people died last week.

Smoking on trains and underground platforms was prohibited in 1985 after a blaze at Oxford Circus station but the ban was extended on Monday to all parts of the network including areas where it comes to the surface.

Meanwhile, Judge Desmond Fennell, appointed to head an inquiry into the fire, said he would seek to determine whether the inferno was ignited by a dropped cigarette. He was speaking shortly before inquests were opened into the deaths of 28 of the 30 people caught by the fireball at King's Cross station in the capital.

Fennell said he would begin preliminary hearings next week. A full inquiry lasting up to six weeks will start in January.

Last Wednesday's fire, the worst in the history of the underground, started under a 48-year-old wooden escalator and burst into a huge fireball during the evening rush hour. "Although suggestions that a discarded cigarette may have caused

the fire have not been confirmed, we must do all in our power to lessen the risk of fire," said Sir Keith Bright, chairman of London Regional Transport.

Bright also announced a major clean-up of all underground escalators.

Experts have suggested that thick layers of grease and fluff beneath the escalators may have been responsible for the fireball effect of the King's Cross blaze.

Police scientists who have been sifting through the debris at the station were due to announce the cause of the fire at a coroner's inquest yesterday. They have ruled out arson.

The deep-level platforms at King's Cross, London's busiest underground station which serves five lines, were reopened to passengers on Monday for the first time since the fire.

But passengers were not allowed to use the ravaged ticket hall where most of those who died were trapped in scorching heat and dense black smoke.

Nine people are still in hospital, three in intensive care, where they are being treated for burns and the effects of smoke inhalation.

Chronicles

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By BERNARD JOSEPHS

Thousands of high school pupils pulled on gas masks and thought about the unthinkable yesterday as they took part in a doomsday drill aimed at preparing them to face the threat of bombardment by chemical weapons and poison gas.

Some wept and some refused to cover their faces with the black rubber masks, but most behaved calmly and followed the instructions of their teachers in what civil defence officials described as an encouraging display of self-discipline that could save many lives in a future war.

The drill, the first of its kind on such a scale, was part of a civil defence operation in the nation's schools. A million children spent hours in bomb shelters and practised first aid and fire fighting skills.

Four high schools were selected for special chemical attack exercises in the wake of growing concern about the potential possessed by Syria and other Arab states to hit civilian targets with such weapons.

There were nightmarish scenes as masked teachers faced classrooms full of pupils also wearing respirators while the tape-recorded thunder of battle boomed through school corridors.

At the Masorati school in Jerusalem, specially trained squads of pupils carried mock casualties into the building and bandaged their imaginary wounds. It may have been make believe, but all of them were aware that the real thing could happen any time.

Said one "medic": "This may look

High schoolers learn about gas warfare



During the gas mask drill at the Masorati High School in Jerusalem yesterday, teacher Ayala Sergovitz and 11th grader Eli Novstein carry on as usual, while Education Minister Yitzhak Navon dons a mask with the help of an IDF officer.

like fun and games and we are enjoying it in a way. But we know that this is an important drill. It is better to be ready because the next time the siren goes it might be in earnest."

Education Ministry psychologist Joe Colodner was among the observers of the exercise, together with Education Minister Yitzhak Navon and Civil Defence commander Tat Aluf Aharon Vardi. He said the main task of teachers in an air raid —

chemical or conventional — would be to keep their charges calm and busy. Even in an exercise, this was no easy task, he observed.

"The main thing is that people have to know what to do so that there is no panic. They have to know where to go and how to behave. It is interesting that there seemed to be some confusion today. We will learn a lot from this drill."

Colodner warned that many



teachers would face an agonizing situation in a real attack. "They will have to concentrate on keeping their class calm and occupied while at the same time they will be very concerned about what is happening to their own children and families," he pointed out.

As the children sat in eerie silence — unable to speak behind their gas masks — they completed a questionnaire which education and civil de-

fence experts hope will indicate how the school population at large will react to the horrific prospect of a chemical weapon attack.

Some of the pupils said that while they were level-headed about the drill, they were unable to contemplate the real thing. Said Noam Lubell, 16: "In my class everyone was well behaved and calm. But how can you take this seriously? The reality of an attack is just too big to grasp."

Fourteen-year-old Ariella Fineberg described the exercise as "scary." But she added, "I'm glad we did it because if there is a war then we will at least know what to do. I think we have to accept the fact that such an attack could happen."

Tamar Froman, 14, said she was so upset at the prospect of the drill that she had wept. "It was like it was really going to happen," she said. Also upset by the experience was

new immigrant Ya'acov Nagler, 15. "I have only been here a year and I come into school and have to put on a gas mask — even though it was an exercise — was terrifying. I can see that it was necessary, but I didn't want to put that mask on," he admitted.

Teacher Orit Elider said that all the pupils knew what to do because they had been receiving instruction during the past two weeks. "But some didn't want to put on their gas masks. A few said they simply objected but didn't explain why and others said they were scared."

Another teacher, Galia Aris, said some of her pupils were surprised at how comfortable the masks were. "Some said they were worried that they wouldn't feel good, but in the end they said it was not a big deal and in fact some actually enjoyed it."

Echoing Colodner's words, Avissar said that in the event of a real attack she would be most worried about her own children. "Nevertheless I'd keep my pupils calm and busy with crossword puzzles and other activities they would feel good doing. I think the main thing is that they would see a familiar face, someone they feel they can rely on."

Sgan Aluf Moshe Breiden, chief psychologist for the Civil Defence Corps, said he was aware that some children would find it difficult to put on a gas mask, especially those with breathing problems. But he pointed out that "if the worst comes to the worst, there won't be any alternative."

Ethiopian social worker has hard time being accepted by her clients

By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Nigist Meshenga, the first Ethiopian to graduate from an Israeli university school of social work, has had to spend a great deal of time "selling herself" to clients.

"People would ask me things like whether they have cars in Ethiopia, let alone schools, and how I could possibly have learned to be a social worker. I began showing postcards and posters of modern urban life in Ethiopia, and sometimes felt like a representative of the Ethiopian Tourist Board."

Nigist, who is married and has four children aged five to 11, came to Israel legally on a four-year scholarship. She had already completed a training course in social work at a college in Ethiopia and had worked in the field, but wanted a bachelor's degree in the profession.

She chose Bar-Ilan University and has nothing but praise for it. "The staff were very helpful. When I had financial problems, Bar-Ilan arranged for a scholarship even though I was over the age limit. There was personal warmth and attention. When I said it would be easier for me to take tests in English than in Hebrew, since I had been educated in Ethiopia in English, they made the necessary arrangements."

Today, her clients have learned to

accept her and she believes Israeli society generally will accept Ethiopians more and more. "Unfortunately, some people are influenced by our skin colour, but I hope they will all learn that we're people. I've taught my kids not to feel insulted when people call them names because of their skin colour."

Nigist acknowledged that many social work graduates choose not to enter the field because of the very low pay and difficult working conditions. But personally she had no choice. "I was doing my student field work at the Bat Yam Social Services Department and they offered me a job. I finished my exams on Friday and started working Sunday."

She said the small budgets for social services make workers' lives difficult. "It's hard to see people in need and know that, beyond the treatment interview, you can't help them. When it comes to material help, there's no budget. The result, all too often, is that the police have to be called."

"So far I haven't faced any violence personally. I don't know whether it's because I'm still new and clients aren't fed up with me yet, or whether I've been able to establish a good rapport. But I see the atmosphere in the department and it worries me."

Playing at any price — and paying

JERUSALEM CHAMBER ORCHESTRA, Conductor: Gerard Wilgowski. Soloists: Ami Schumacher, violin; Shmuel Magen, cello. (YMCA Auditorium, November 18.) Handel: Concerto Grosso in C Major; K.218; A. Vivaldi: Concerto for Cello and Strings (premiere); Schubert: Symphony No. 5 in B-flat Major.

WE HAD before us at this concert an ensemble of primarily young people, obviously eager to play at any price. But a steady diet of conductor Wilgowski is really too great a burden to place on these hapless victims, who were led down the garden path (along with the audience) to a leaden and heavy-handed Handel to a Mozart amazingly devoid of either charm or musicality, and finally to a superlative fly-by-night whiz past one of the loveliest little symphonies in the classical repertoire.

The solo ensemble in the Handel didn't have a chance; musicians of differing backgrounds received no



reasonable support from the conductor, who was busy flapping his arms. The *naïf* sections of the work were at least offered with a uniformly pleasant string tone.

The violin soloist seemed either out of shape or out of her class with the Mozart, in a performance plagued with intonation difficulties and a lack of consensus with the conductor as to what the work was all about.

The late Yehoyachin Stutchevsky's treatment of the *Kaddish* melody was played with warmth and moving beauty by Shmuel Magen. DANIEL ZIFF

New set of dishes coming — satellite cable TV in 1989

By JUDY SIEGEL

From January 1989, Israelis will be able to subscribe to a satellite-cable TV service that will give them access to shows being broadcast throughout Europe and the U.S. for a fee of about \$20 a month.

The Communications Ministry yesterday announced that public tenders for franchises will be issued in two months, and entrepreneurs will be invited to compete. The winners will be entitled to set up dish antennas in various parts of the country to receive the broadcasts from abroad via the Intelsat satellite. Some people have already installed their own dish antennas to receive foreign TV broadcasts.

The ministry said that only those who pay the subscriber's fee will be able to receive the broadcasts on their home TV sets, as a scrambler device will be used.

It has not yet been decided whether entrepreneurs who are licensed for local cable TV services will be allowed to run the satellite-cable services as well. Technically, the same cables can be used for both purposes. The local cable service will cost an additional monthly fee.

MacArthur aide recalls the general

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

HAIFA. — "When General Douglas MacArthur vowed 'I shall return' on leaving the Philippines in March 1942, we were convinced he would," Cappy Harada, who served on MacArthur's staff as a special assignments officer, told *The Jerusalem Post* this week.

Harada, 66, was born in California of Japanese parents. He volunteered on the day the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, and because of his fluency in Japanese he was soon appointed to MacArthur's staff, with the rank of sergeant. He was wounded three times and worked his way up to captain.

After Japan surrendered he was appointed aide-de-camp to Major General William Marquat, chief of the economic and scientific section of the U.S. occupation army, and supervised the rehabilitation of the Japanese economy.

Meanwhile his parents were interned and lost their farm. He quit the army when MacArthur was dismissed by President Truman and was later appointed major general in the reserves.

Harada, who has had a long career in baseball and sport management and business in the U.S. and Japan, now heads a California-based firm engaged in public relations, marketing, and lobbying in the U.S., Japan, and Korea.

He is in Israel with one of his clients, the billionaire philanthropist Ryoichi Sasakawa of Tokyo. "He is a fantastic man," Harada says of his 88-year-old client. The son of a sake brewer, he made several fortunes during his long career in business and politics, "excelling in everything he did."

"He has tremendous influence in Japan, and when a new premier or government is appointed, they call on him," he said.

"He is also a man who does what he says," Harada noted, referring to his statement that he intends to start a new era of good relations between Japan and Israel.

Sasakawa's interest in Israel is based on his respect for the Holy Land and his belief that all the world is one family.

"He wants to cement goodwill between the people of Japan and Israel as a step towards world peace."

Sasakawa has already donated \$15 billion to good causes, concentrating on health; he has funded research into cures for leprosy and smallpox, and is now funding research into AIDS.

AIRPORT — An Israeli has been chosen to serve on the executive of the International Organization of Civilian Airports. Arye Grozborod, chairman of the Airports Authority, was chosen at the IOCA's recent conference in Miami.

Dean Shimon Glick: 'People are used to conventional behaviour -- it's easier'

Risky venture in the Negev has produced a medical school that breaks the rules

The dean of the Ben-Gurion University medical school locks his bicycle to a railing in the lobby of Beersheba's Soroka Hospital, dons a pressed white lab coat and climbs the six flights of stairs to his office.

Unconventional, perhaps, but there is something patently appropriate and sensible about this man cycling to work and avoiding the elevators, something that may explain why the unashamedly unconventional medical school works as well as it does.

There is something in his face, as well. The eyes behind the glasses are at once calming and riveting, the warm, wry give-away to an intellect of uncommon openness.

Says medical school founder Prof. Moshe Prywes of the present dean: "In 1974, when Shimon Glick arrived in Beersheba from New York, I immediately invited him to see the building that would house the department of medicine, of which he was to be the first chairman. But he said to me, 'Moshe, I need some time,' and he disappeared for two days."

"I was worried that the Hadassah-Hebrew University medical school had heard about him and 'nabbed' him. Just then he reappeared and explained that he had six children and that he and his wife wanted to make sure that there were good schools for them here."

An Orthodox Jew who brought his family 10,000 kilometres to live in a decidedly non-Orthodox desert outpost, Prof. Shimon Glick knows as well as anyone the value of opting for unconventional means to achieve traditionally valued ends — a partial explanation, perhaps, of the Beersheba school's proven ability to forge high quality human beings into high quality physicians without flushing the humanity out of their systems.

An unconventional medical school is under tremendous pressure to become more conventional," Glick notes. "Not from an ideological point of view, but from the point of view of convenience. People are used to conventional behaviour; it's easier. People's ideas were moulded by conventional thinking, conventional backgrounds. The pressures are not deliberate, but they're always there."

This week marks the 13th year that the B-GU faculty of health sciences has proceeded head-to-head with conventionality, and with notable success. Easier it isn't — a lengthy school year, mammoth course loads, and the human demands of living in Israel's baked-out, neglected backyard exact a telling price on faculty and students alike.

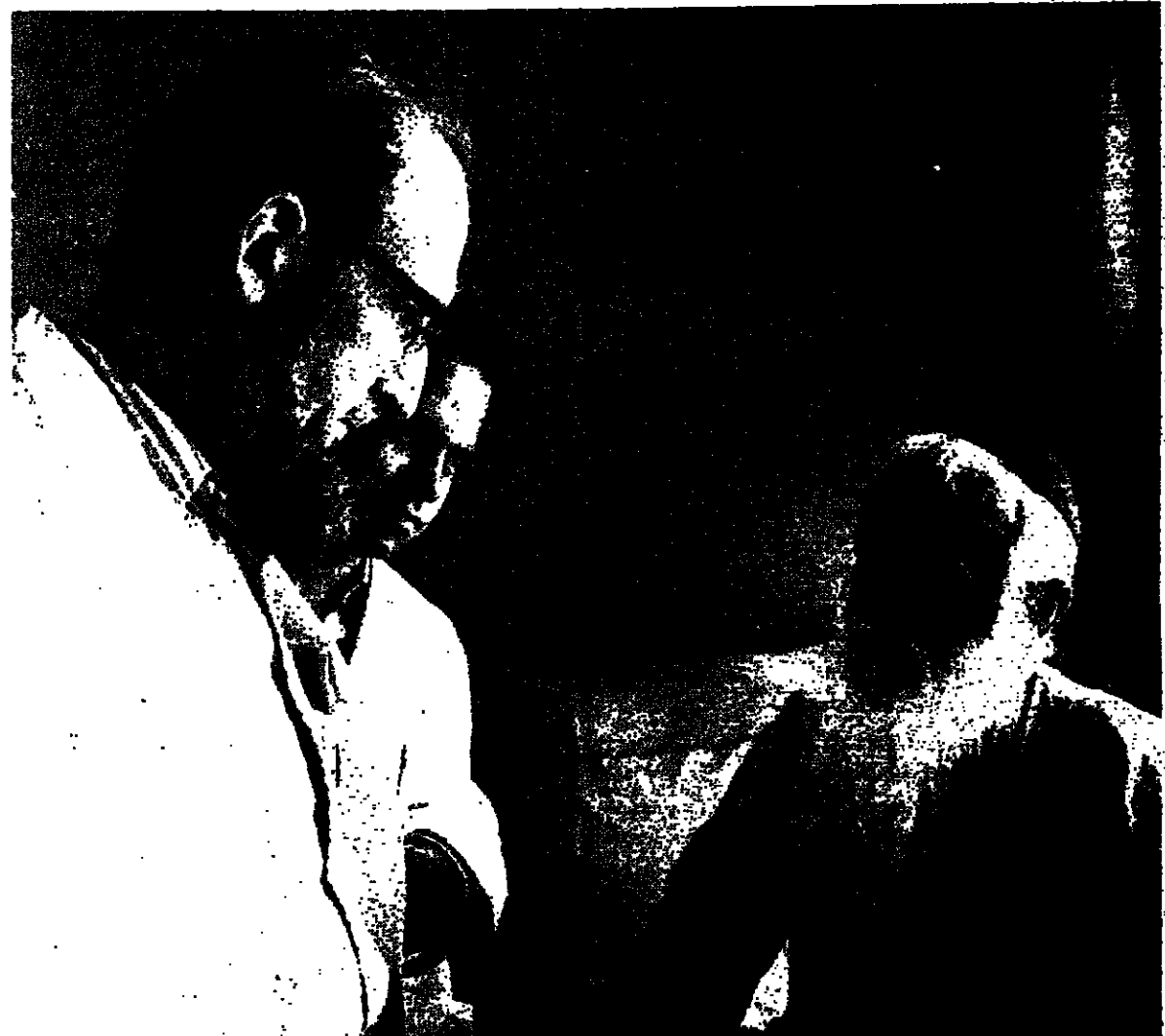
But the results, judging both from the quality of its graduates and the impact of the medical school on the Negev community, have provided considerable emotional compensation.

Haim Doron, for many years a Negev physician and now head of the vast Kupat Holim health organization that co-sponsors the medical school, observes that the school's family and community medicine focus has led to a "silent revolution" in the attitudes of other medical schools and their students toward general practice.

"There are now long waiting lists for family practice residencies," Doron says, adding that hundreds of young Israeli-trained general practitioners have joined the staffs of Kupat Holim clinics in recent years.

For Doron, the renewal of interest in community oriented medicine is particularly gratifying, in part because a critical shortage of doctors in the Negev and outlying areas was among the initial reasons for founding the Beersheba school.

According to Kupat Holim figures, in the late 1960s, 10 per cent of the health organization's positions for clinic doctors were vacant, another 20 per cent filled by physicians already past retirement age, and an



Professor Shimon Glick, dean of the medical school at B-G University (left), listens to one of his patients.

additional 30 per cent by doctors who would reach retirement age within a few years.

Though the Hadassah-Hebrew University school, the dominant voice in Israeli medical education, made attempts to address the needs of community medicine, what prevailed was the traditional, European-bred orientation towards specialization and hospital work. Younger, better trained hospital staffs were the result, along with a widening gulf — and mutual contempt — separating clinic physicians and their hospital counterparts.

In the Negev, where truckloads of immigrants were settled, the shortage of physicians was especially acute.

"Without the medical school here, health care in the region would be a total disaster," Glick says bluntly, adding that although some community care existed prior to the school's founding, the school has attracted a broad range of exceptional medical talent from throughout the world.

Still, Glick points out, were it not for Kupat Holim, the medical school would not exist at all. Addressing a reunion of faculty staff earlier this week, Glick marvelled at the decision to embark on what seemed to be a venture of risk and little apparent benefit.

Prywes, formerly a key figure on the Hadassah medical faculty, served the Beersheba project as ringmaster, midwife, and lightning rod for the brainstorming that gave the school its nothing-is-sacred attitude towards medical education.

Significantly, among Prywes's innovations was a provision that the school's dean — for the first years Prywes himself, then Lechaim Nagman, and then Glick — also serve as the head of Kupat Holim's regional health services.

The regional concept was one of a number of the medical school's attempts to improve Negev health services. It aimed to break down the bureaucratic walls separating such institutions as the Health Ministry's parent-child clinics, and other preventive medicine agencies, from the hospital and community services of Kupat Holim.

The need for such a process was evident — in some development

town clinics, separate files on the same child existed on either side of the wall; information in each of the files was jealously guarded by clerical fiat.

After 13 years of bucking walls, Prywes now allows that producing medical students the equal of any in the world has proven an easier proposition than overcoming bureaucratic molehills.

Assessing the school's accomplishments against its original community-service goals, Prywes declares that in two areas — promoting primary care community medicine, and improving ambulance care — the school has had a very positive effect. In the area of joint regional services, the goal remains distant.

On the individual level, Prywes continues, the school's goals for "creating a new kind of doctor" have met with varying degrees of success. Beersheba graduates have scored well in most objective measures of medical competence, and evince a high degree of that unquantifiable quality called humanity.

Nevertheless, both Prywes and Doron believe that their students' "community orientation" needs to be encouraged. This despite the large number of Beersheba graduates who volunteer to work in Negev development town clinics, and the fact that more B-GU graduates opt for family practice residencies than do graduates of Israel's three other medical schools.

Ironically, part of the dissatisfaction with the students' lack of community orientation may stem from their excellent reputation in academic and clinical performance. Says Prywes, in a different context, "I know of no case where a Beersheba graduate has been turned down by any residency programme of any kind in Israel."

"There's nothing wrong with private medicine per se," says Glick, a longtime activist for health policy issues, "except insofar as it serves only one portion of the population. But private medicine, in my opinion, is not a solution for Israel's health problems."

"I think what's happened in general in Israel is that people's demands for a higher standard of living have outstripped the country's abil-

ity to provide them. What people were satisfied to have 10 years ago is no longer enough. A doctor now feels deprived if he doesn't live in Omer (a 'villa' suburb, north of Beersheba) or if his bathroom doesn't have Italian tiles. Ten years ago this would have been perfectly OK."

"This has happened at a time when the economy of the country hasn't kept pace, and it has created a tremendous disparity and unhappiness among physicians. But there's no answer to this question."

Near Glick's office, computers are processing yet another mound of feedback — student and faculty reactions to every aspect of the school's activities, from community health education to cadaver work.

The continuing evaluation process, often as exhausting as it is exhaustive, has led in some instances to forging innovations in favour of more conventional teaching methods.

In the case of the physical diagnosis curriculum, for example, courses were found to be overly oriented towards what Glick calls "learning by osmosis," so the course work took a turn for the traditional.

But other Ben-Gurion approaches, including early student exposure to clinical work, and the practice of interviewing prospective students instead of relying solely on test scores and grades, have since been adopted at other Israeli medical schools.

"I don't think a single innovation here is totally ours," Glick says. "We came up with a package of programmes that had been tried at other schools. But after this, I don't think medical education in Israel will ever be the same."

What is beyond doubt is that medical care in the Negev will never be the same. And that's to the benefit of the hundreds of thousands of Jews and Beduin for whom the school's Soroka Hospital base is the ultimate address for health care.

What is also clear is that the medical school, no less than the dean who cycles home late in the day, is never likely to be anything other than an original. Both the man and his school are firm exceptions to the bleak expectations of their age and place.

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Rafsanjani slips in leadership struggle

HASHEMI RAFSANJANI, until now the most influential political figure in Tehran, appears to be losing the struggle for succession to Ayatollah Khomeini after two weeks of unprecedented public criticism from students and a senior minister.

At a meeting this month of the Islamic Students' Union Congress, he was fiercely attacked for his policy over the Gulf war and his caution

over confrontation with the U.S. The meeting was important because, among those present were the students who stormed the U.S. Embassy in November 1979, and who rarely act without the Ayatollah's implicit blessing.

Previously, Khomeini has always intervened to dampen criticism of Rafsanjani, who is Speaker of the Iranian Parliament. On this occasion, however, he deliberately held

Farzad Bazoft

his hand.

At one moment during the heated meeting, the students asked the political adviser to the Revolutionary Guards, who are close to Rafsanjani: "Why did we not open fire on the first American warship that entered the Gulf?"

The adviser is reported to have replied: "The Americans have strong footholds in Iran which it is not wanted to lose." This was an apparent reference to the continuing contacts between representatives of Rafsanjani and the U.S. government.

RAFSAJANI's relatively soft line on the U.S., emphasized again in an interview published yesterday in a Japanese newspaper in which he said Iran had no intention of engaging in military confrontation with the U.S. — has brought him under increasing criticism.

The opposition to Rafsanjani has been given added authority by Hojatolislam Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, minister of the interior, and the up-and-coming force in Iranian politics.

Last week, Mohtashemi, who has established close links with Khomeini, criticized those seeking compromise with the U.S. — a criticism expressed in a way that made it clear he was referring to Rafsanjani.

"THE CLOSE LINKS between Khomeini and Mohtashemi may cost Rafsanjani his political career," said a source in Tehran yesterday, adding that Rafsanjani had admitted privately to close confidants the pressures on him.

The attack could prove particularly difficult this time, as Mohtashemi, who is responsible for supervising parliamentary elections, also chose last week to announce new elections for Iran's single-chamber Parliament next April.

Iran's 1979 constitution gives the Parliament wide powers to set the government's budget, ratify all foreign agreements, set the outlines of foreign policy, and approve all domestic policies. Decisions on the war itself are made in other councils. It is Rafsanjani's power base in Parliament that is now under attack.

RAFSAJANI, a skilled politician with a sly wit and a popular speaker at Friday prayers, has been under pressure before and has emerged triumphant, most notably after the revelations of the visit by Robert McFarlane, the former U.S. National Security adviser, to Tehran two years ago, when Ayatollah Khomeini intervened to slap down his critics.

But this time, according to insiders, his position could be much more vulnerable, and he stands to lose even his job as Speaker of Parliament.

(London Observer Service)



Hashemi Rafsanjani.

(AP)



Former Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil shares a confidence with his old friend Minister without Portfolio Ezer Weizman during a visit to Israel last week. Khalil's visit, sponsored by the International Centre for Peace in the Middle East, marked the 10th anniversary of former Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's trip to Jerusalem. (Reuter)

Caught in Catch 22 - gov't policy

IN THE EARLY 1980s, when Mansour Abu Ajaja's Beduin clan was being relocated from the Negev's Tel Malhata to make room for the new Negev Air Force base, Abu Ajaja became aware that many more Beduin families on the fringes of the evacuated area wanted to move into the new government-built settlements that were being created to accommodate displaced families.

But those families weren't included in the compensation plans for the Negev evacuees, and so couldn't afford to make the move. Thus, the government missed a chance to move more Beduin into permanent settlements, even though this has been a longstanding policy.

Last winter, Abu Ajaja brought that irony to the attention of Moshe Arens, then minister in charge of Arab affairs. Arens was impressed enough with Ajaja, an elementary school teacher, to hire him last summer as a special adviser in his office.

Abu Ajaja says the Negev Beduin

today are trapped in a Catch-22 of government development policy. "On one hand, the government wants the Beduin to leave their encampments and move to permanent settlements," he explains. "On the other, the economic conditions that the various offices set down don't enable the Beduin to be integrated. It's absurd."

"Today, the Beduin are more willing than ever before to integrate into permanent settlements. But if a family with eight or 10 people lives in a tin shack, 20 metres square, where it's winter in the summer and cold in the winter, and this is used as a kitchen, bedroom, living room and shower, and the source of their income is NIS 500 a month, or maybe support from National Insurance, that family can't afford to buy a NIS 11,000 lot in Rahat or a NIS 5,000 lot in Kuseifa — even if they want to do so."

And the resettlement problem doesn't end with the purchase of a building lot, he noted.

The Beduin are reluctant to undertake mortgages because they don't have a steady income to pay back the loans, said Abu Ajaja. That reluctance to go into debt is reinforced when Beduin see the fi-

Elaine Ruth Fletcher

nancial problems some of their friends and relatives have encountered after buying in the new settlements.

"When people on the outside see these things, they don't want to move," he said.

Meanwhile, industrial areas that would make the new settlements something more than mere bedroom communities to Jewish communities still haven't been developed. Thus, while a Beduin moving into town may lose a traditional income supplement, like his herd of sheep, he has little to gain in terms of new employment opportunities.

"The government makes plans for new settlements, and it spends a lot of money on the plans," observed Abu Ajaja. But the beautifully-laid plans ultimately wind up in a bureaucratic tangle.

A BIG PART of the problem lies in the fact that so many offices are involved in planning and developing the new settlements — the Interior Ministry, the Agriculture Ministry, the Housing Ministry, the Israel Lands Administration, and the Office of Arab Affairs.

Abu Ajaja believes the Implementation Authority, created to administer the Beduin transfer from Tel Malhata to the new townships of Kuseifa and Arouar, provided a good model for solving the bureaucratic tangle.

The authority offered the Beduin a single address where they could solve all of the problems associated with moving to a permanent settlement. Abu Ajaja's first contact with it was as a leader of his own clan during the evacuation from Tel Malhata.

"I was very active on behalf of my clan," he said. "I believed that this was the opportunity to create, once and forever, a permanent settlement."

It was in that period that Abu Ajaja starting meeting with Knesset members and ministers to convince them to broaden the range of the Implementation Authority to include other Beduin settlements. Abu Ajaja then took his ideas to Arens, proposing that the minister push for the creation of a new Implementation Authority to oversee all Beduin problems.

He and Arens met once in January and again in May before the minister finally offered Abu Ajaja a job.

"I debated a long time whether to even take the position," said Abu Ajaja. "The seat itself was not so important to me. And I thought that maybe it would be better to sit on the outside and act as a consultant."

Still, he was impressed with the receptiveness of Arens and his senior aide, Amos Gilboa, to the problems of the Beduin. So in the end Abu Ajaja decided to try working from the inside.

IN THE PAST few months, the Arab Affairs Office has developed proposals to improve coordination among various government offices dealing with the Beduin, and to increase the economic incentives for Beduin to move into the new settlements.

There also are plans to encourage Beduin entrepreneurship in the new settlements, and to create a committee of Beduin consultants to inform the government of problems.

Abu Ajaja has been working on ways to bring young Beduin into the civil service, in line with Arens's oft-stated effort to integrate the Arab sector into all walks of Israeli life.

And, led by Amos Gilboa, the office increased the amount of scholarship money available to Negev Beduin sevenfold, from about NIS 10,000 last year to NIS 70,000 this year.

Following Arens's resignation as minister in September, however, proposals for bringing major changes in Beduin policy before the government have been delayed. While Arens's replacement, Deputy Minister Ronnie Milo, has pledged to continue Arens's overall policy direction, he is still studying the issues, and has yet to take a personal stance on specific initiatives.

Still, the Beduin hope the plans launched during Arens's term of office will ultimately bear fruit.

"Arens and Gilboa didn't just listen to our problems, they understood," said Abu Ajaja. "Their ears were open."

And it's important, he says, that the hopes generated by Arens aren't followed by disappointment. "If all of the promises from the past had been fulfilled," says Abu Ajaja, "the Negev today would be a bed of flowers and roses. Instead we see a field of thorns."



Mansour Abu Ajaja, right, and his former minister, Moshe Arens.

Women suicide bombers

WOMEN suicide bombers have become a new threat in Beirut and are responsible for some of the ugliest terrorist attacks in the city for several months.

Members of the Syrian peace-keeping force have been told to consider women as legitimate terrorist suspects "just like anyone else." Brig.-Gen. Gazi Kenan has told his men to enforce handbag and body searches, regardless of sex — a directive of particular significance to Moslem soldiers.

The latest round of attacks are the most serious challenge to Syria's authority since its troops entered West Beirut last February. Soon after they arrived, members of the pro-Iranian Hizbullah militia kidnapped a group of soldiers who were stripped and handcuffed. Their heads were shaved before being dumped inside municipal refuse bins the next day.

The Syrians retaliated by storming the southern suburbs and killing 21 Hizbullah supporters as a warning against meddling with Damascus.

Perhaps mindful of this capacity for revenge, no group has yet claimed responsibility for last week's bomb attacks on Beirut airport and the American University hospital.

There was also an attack on Syri-

Shyam Bhatia

an soldiers at a roadblock in the city centre in which one soldier was killed and another seriously wounded when gunmen in a white Peugeot opened fire with submachine-guns. The attack on the airport was carried out by a Palestinian Christian woman whom police have named as Soraya Salhoum. According to police, Salhoum, dressed in jeans and a dark blouse, placed a briefcase containing the bomb behind the airport information counter. She and another five people were killed. At least 50 more were injured.

Three days later another woman, dressed similarly to Salhoum, walked into the University Hospital waiting room with a box of chocolates. Hospital staff remember her as being nervous. Police say the bomb inside the box of chocolate contained two pounds of TNT, a rifle grenade and dozens of nails.

THE TIMING of these attacks is particularly galling for Syria, which is still licking its political wounds after the recent Arab summit in Amman. During the summit, Syria's President Assad was forced to back resolutions that censured his Iranian allies for prolonging the Gulf War. In

return for his "co-operation" richer Arab countries promised him emergency financial aid of \$1,100 million.

President Assad has since tried to distance himself from the summit, but his political gamesmanship in Amman angered Tehran. Iranian Prime Minister, Hussain Mousavi, described the summit as a defeat for the Arabs because their decisions were dictated by the United States.

The Iranian government, which is one of Syria's creditors, has not commented on President Assad's role in the summit, but Tehran Radio, in a commentary after the summit, pointedly referred to Libya as Iran's only steadfast friend. Libyan statements that most Arab governments were in the pay of the CIA were played up by Iran.

The suicide bomb attacks in Beirut, which followed the summit, pointed the finger of suspicion at Hizbullah, Iran's powerful local ally in Lebanon. Some Lebanese leaders, however, are sceptical about Iran's involvement.

The Druze militia leader, Walid Jumblatt, who was recently in Damascus, has accused the Christian Lebanese forces of planning the attacks. (London Observer Service)

The Middle East Page is edited by Yehuda Litani.

Sadat in Jerusalem



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PLO 'air force' said making money

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The PLO has at least two aircraft currently on lease to the national airline of Guinea-Bissau, according to a report in the French *Le Point* magazine.

The aircraft — a Fokker-F27 and a Soviet-built Antonov — are being used on intra-Africa hauls, mainly between Guinea-Bissau and Dakar in Senegal.

In the past the PLO used these aircraft to ferry arms, ammunition and manpower, but since it lost its hold in Lebanon and its weakened position following the split in the organization, the planes have been idle.

Now, fully operational, they are reportedly earning the PLO millions of dollars.

Le Point notes that this is not the

first time that the PLO has leased its aircraft in order to fill the organization's coffers. Several years ago the planes flew with the official airline of the Maldives, and flew, under a Red Crescent emblem, PLO terrorists from North Yemen to Beirut.

In addition to the two transport aircraft, the PLO "air force" consists of an unspecified number of Mi-24, Mi-8 and CH-47 helicopters.

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FORMA 1 — A REVOLUTION IN THE ISRAELI FIGURE

TEVA TEVA PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES

Networking is big business

Lisa Perlman

THE WORLD becomes a smaller place with computer networking. Not only that, but the painfully slow regular mail system between Israel and other destinations and the "lo-shom-im!" ("can't-hear-you!") phenomenon of the local telephone system give the efficiency of networking added value.

The term "computer network" is defined by IEEE Communications Magazine as having three major components: (1) a collection of host computers or hosts which provide computing services to users; (2) a communication subnet, which consists of special-purpose communication processors called nodes, switches or Interface Message Processors (IMPs), connected by some communication medium (telephone lines, dedicated leased land lines, radio channels, coaxial cable or satellite channels); and (3) a set of protocols for communication between hosts, hosts and the subnet, and nodes of the subnet.

Both academia and industry in Israel are increasingly enjoying the benefits of networking. Thousands of faculty members and students can now research and write papers with colleagues at universities around the world via EARN (European Academic Research Network—counterpart of the American BITNet), while networks such as Isranet, owned by Bezek, and the privately owned Goldnet offer commercially oriented services.

IBM has supported the academic researchers' connection to Europe since its inception some years ago (IBM states that it did not originally say "no" when the subject of Israel's link-up to Europe was discussed, as was stated in the first of these two articles), but this is scheduled to stop at the end of this year and the network is to become self-supporting. The line currently links Israel to Pisa in Italy, but due to technical problems, this will soon be changed

to Montpellier, France, which in turn is connected by higher-speed lines to the U.S., which will further facilitate communication.

THE PUBLIC network, Isranet, was set up some five years ago by the state-owned Bezek telephone company. Originally, it had its control centre in Washington, at Telenet (on whose equipment Isranet is based), but in 1984 that was moved here, and all configurations are also locally produced.

Initially, users had to prove that they were subscribers to an overseas network before Bezek would connect them to Isranet.

Heavy-volume users (EARN among them) network along "dedicated lines" whereas smaller users have dial-up access to a number of ports.

Isranet workers admit that there are considerable problems with the workings of the public network. Bezek is big and clumsy, said one, "and it takes time to bring in changes and new ideas."

One problem is the dial-up option: "It works on the regular telephone system, which is disadvantageous in this country." Static on the phone, for example, manifests itself in an unclear screen for a networker. "But we are now in the process of converting to digital exchanges that will make the situation much better." The backbone of Isranet is, he noted, Sifranet, a new network of digital lines.

"Others give value-added services which we can't."

But, the official maintains, on the whole "things are getting a bit more efficient. And we are trying hard to improve services."

"It looks like things are going to move here. People are beginning to

think in 'company' terms rather than a monopoly."

Isranet currently has about 1,000 subscribers, he said, "not including those who are automatically connected by being on another network, such as Goldnet."

GOLDNET was established in 1985 by Aurec's Amos Sela and Itzhak Fisher. The staff today totals 50, and last year the company bought Elnet, another private network (set up by Elbit, Tadiran and Yediot Ahronot) offering Videotext services.

"Today we penetrate only the business market," says Fisher, but a five-year plan has the home market as a target as well.

Goldnet users pay an initial registration fee of NIS 390 to join the network and then a minimum monthly payment of NIS 36. (The comparable sum on Isranet's price list is NIS 49.5 installation fee and NIS 44.6 monthly.) The services included in Goldnet are electronic mail, home banking, stock-exchange information and a look at foreign markets, etc.

"Five hundred flower growers have access to a flower showing that they sent to Europe yesterday and the price, the value on the European market," explains Fisher—so if they sold for a high price, they can send more of the same today; if they did not, they can keep their flowers in the refrigerator for the time being.

He also notes proudly that in one week recently, \$25 million worth of contracts were won by Israeli companies through contacts made via the network.

Goldnet seems set to succeed—the market is too small and the costs too high to expect much competition. As the Isranet official said: "You need to be serious here. Maybe to sell beignes you can do it easier," but networking is big business. (The second in a two-part series)



Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almoshino is shown new computer systems by IBM general manager Yehoshua Maor.

Health ventures into computers

THE COUNTRY'S floundering public health system is embarking on a process of computerization, which won't reduce the number of strikes by doctors, nurses or maintenance workers but can greatly cut inefficiency, ease diagnosis and improve record-keeping.

Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almoshino was recently shown new computer systems developed by IBM for assisting the health system both administratively and medically. "The health system," she said, "which is so large and is so pressed by budget constraints, can no longer be run without computers."

An IBM computer system that processes ultrasound signals and improves the accuracy of diagnoses—developed by IBM Israel together with Sheba Hospital at Tel Hashomer—was shown to her.

The government and Kupat Holim Clalit hospitals and clinics are way behind in computerization, but the government computerization company, Malam, is potentially so advanced in medical computerization that it will soon export its know-how. Dr. Raoul Ogarte Artula, the health minister of Uruguay, visited Israel recently and conducted negotiations with Malam on computerizing his country's hospitals. The deal, including programs, will be worth about \$1 million. Malam has already computerized Assaf Harofeh Hospital in Tzrifin and Ichilov Hospital in Tel Aviv.

Meanwhile, two new computer programs for doctors' offices and hospitals developed by S.C.P. systems of Israel have been arousing great interest abroad. The programs are meant for the Nixdorf family of computers. Unlike most programs for the medical profession, these are suitable not for computerization of the administration but for computerization of medical records and diagnoses. According to Hanan Rabinovich of Eldor Computers, which represents Nixdorf in Israel, potential buyers in West Germany, Sri

Lanka, Holland, Australia and Thailand have expressed great interest in the programs.

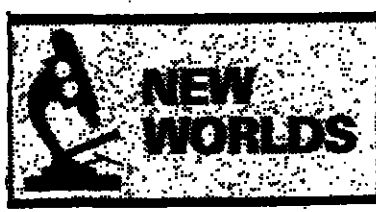
IF YOU WANT to find out the outcome of a bicycle hitting a car, the way to get accurate predictions is by running a bike into a car and filming the results. The test would normally be done only once, and it could take weeks to set up, record and analyze. Another way is by using a supercomputer, which can perform millions of stress calculations and re-run the collision repeatedly at different angles and speeds.

The problem is that computers which can handle such problems cost between \$3 million and \$20 million, and only large institutions like oil companies, armies and nuclear-research establishments can afford them.

But according to a recent issue of *New Scientist*, less expensive supercomputers are now being mass-produced. Control Data's U.S. has brought out an air-cooled number cruncher costing less than \$1 million that does not require the cumbersome liquid-nitrogen refrigeration needed by the bigger machines. Yet the supercomputer is based on the same technology as its big brothers. It is 27 times slower than Control Data's most powerful computer, but it is still fast and "brainy" enough to be called a supercomputer.

The computer's central processing units consist of a single printed circuit board with 240 chips arranged in 44 different layers. Cooling to 77 degrees Kelvin doubles the chips' performance.

Suitable programs for these smaller supercomputers are in short supply, but that problem is expected to be solved in the near future. The machines are the first supercomputers that can be operated as though they were ordinary business machines. Among the problems they are able to solve: the design of the Scram jet, a craft intended for



Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

use within and outside the Earth's atmosphere.

APPLE COMPUTERS is considering marketing programs developed and produced in Israel to Arab countries. The programs are meant for its Macintosh computers. Since Hebrew and Arabic are both written from right to left, Apple believes that it will be easier to adapt the Hebrew program to Arabic rather than from English to Arabic.

FOR YEARS, the IDF was afraid of computers. So says Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who recently described the introduction of the first computer into the IDF 25 years ago. Rabin was intelligence chief then, and the computer chosen to help out with administration was a Philco.

Rabin explained that top officers used to come to meetings of the General Staff, each the sole bearer of information about his branch of the service. When the computer was introduced, that monopoly was broken, and information was centralized elsewhere. But the IDF has become so dependent on computers, he added, "that it is hard to understand how we could have managed without them in war. Computers can't work without humans." Rabin notes, "On the day that the relative advantages of each warring side can be fed into a computer, wars will end, because then both sides will know the outcome of all conflicts."

THE BURIAL Society of Haifa has

purchased a computer, becoming the first of its kind in Israel to be computerized. The machine now helps people locate the burial plot of relatives, as well as empty plots and the burial site of relatives of persons who are interred in a different site in Haifa cemeteries.

Information can also be provided to cantors, cemetery inspectors and tombstone builders, as well as to the National Insurance Institute, which pays for the standard plots and tombstones of all citizens.

As an example of how the computer helps people, Benjamin Hesse of the burial society said that a young man whose parents emigrated to the U.S. in 1952 wanted to find the grave of his grandfather at the Hof Hacamel cemetery. Computerization gives the answer within seconds.

MICKEY BERKOWITZ, the famed Maccabi Tel Aviv basketball star, also owns a sports-equipment company called Point-9. With help from the Com computer systems firm, he has computerized information about the hundreds of sports shoes, clothing and equipment that his company makes and sells. The computer follows suppliers and clients, calculates agents' fees and keeps a check on inventory.

THE LOVE BOAT sometimes has more problems than its passengers falling in and out of love. The ship, *Pacific Princess*, which is the filming site for the TV series, had computer problems recently. Its NCR-2160 computer was on the blink. The ship contacted the I.A. Mittoch company, which represents NCR in Israel and provides service for computers in hotels, guest houses and vacation spots.

The ship docked for 12 hours in Ashdod, and technicians from Mittoch boarded to fix the computer. By the time the passengers had returned from their short tour of Israel, the computer was ship-shape again.

TA convention to focus on computer-aided design

WORLD DEVELOPMENTS in computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing, with a focus on applications in architecture and the construction industry, will be discussed at the ninth Israel Convention on Cad/Cam and Robotics, to be held at the Tel Aviv Fair Grounds from December 1 to 3.

Cad/Cam—computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing—has become an important phenomenon in modern-day design of cars, planes, buildings and a wide range of other products. It is catching on in Israel, though its worth has not yet been fully assessed here.

In the late 1970s, a few Israelis employing—and enjoying—computers for design in their various

Lisa Perlman

professions founded Itim (the Israel Society for Computer-Aided Design and Manufacturing) to promote awareness and interest in Cad/Cam. "It was an amateur affair," recounts Hillel Even-Ari, an Itim committee member and this year's exhibition coordinator. "We began with about 40 members... and today have about 750."

Itim has organized the annual Cad/Cam convention since its inception, but being an "interdisciplinary" organization, the events offered were often too general and therefore not appealing. This year,

says Even-Ari, "we have changed the strategy and are providing seminars for smaller interest groups." These cover topics like robotics in manufacturing, expert systems, sensors, etc.

A number of speakers have been invited from abroad to speak at the convention including American architect Hans Christian Lischewski, who will speak on Cad/Cam in holography and other applications, and his Canadian counterpart W. Millet Salter, who will present a picture of Cad/Cam in the small design office.

In addition, a competition of designs by students who have submitted final projects incorporating Cad/Cam is to be judged.

Brazil faces retaliation for blocking U.S. access to its growing computer market

WASHINGTON (AFP).—Brazil may face import tariffs in the United States in retaliation for impeding U.S. access to its growing domestic computer market if a cabinet-level policy decision prevails. U.S. government sources said earlier this month.

The Economic Policy Council recommended imposing import tariffs on Brazilian shoes, textiles and airplanes that could total between \$50 million and \$100 million dollars, according to U.S. trade sources.

The council decision lacks only the signature of its chairman, Treasury Secretary James Baker, before it goes into effect, said the sources, who spoke on the condition of ano-

Jose Antonio Puertas

nymity. For two weeks, the council delayed making a recommendation for fear of derailing sensitive negotiations between bank creditors and Brazil aimed at lifting that country's moratorium on debt interest payments totalling \$71 billion.

The group went ahead with its recommendation after the Reagan administration reached a virtual consensus that business problems should be handled separately from the debt crisis.

The proposed sanctions were precipitated earlier this month when

Brazil refused to allow six of its domestic companies to import a standard computer operating program manufactured by Microsoft Corp., an American firm. The move angered the Reagan administration because it violated a May bilateral accord to negotiate these kinds of situations. It signaled to Washington that Brazil intended to expand import restrictions.

Brazilian authorities argue that under the May agreement, Brazil can use "reasonable means" to protect its own microcomputer and software producers, but U.S. computer firms are complaining that Brazilian firms are pirating their computers and programs.

New Delhi to buy two supercomputers from the U.S.

NEW DELHI (AFP).—The Indian government is set to buy two giant Cray XMP-14 supercomputers from the U.S., the first sale of the system outside the NATO Alliance, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said last Thursday.

Gandhi announced that New Delhi will purchase two of the supercomputers from the U.S. One computer will be located in Bangalore and the other in New Delhi.

The U.S. agreed to supply supercomputers to India earlier this year only after New Delhi had assured Washington that the system would

not be used for military purposes. At that time, the Indian government said it would buy one Cray XMP-14, to be used to improve weather forecasting and agriculture capabilities.

Gandhi's announcement followed a statement last month that the U.S. had agreed to supply "highly sophisticated defence equipment" to India that it had not sold to other countries. Gandhi met with President Reagan in Washington on October 20.

Gandhi told Parliament that his government would never allow Indian purchases of U.S. high technol-

ogy or defence equipment to jeopardize the country's security. "We have sufficient self-confidence to be able to take assistance from a number of countries of the East and the West without jeopardizing our direction and the security of the nation," Gandhi said.

Minister of State for External Affairs K. Natwar Singh told the House that the sale of the XMP-14 was the first to a nation outside the NATO Alliance.

Though the U.S. is India's largest trade partner, the Soviet Union is the country's main defence supplier.

CINEMA PERFORMANCES

JERUSALEM

Chen Hamshadiah: The Lady and the Tramp 4; Top Gun 5:30; Purple Rain 7:30; Barry Lyndon 8:30; 9: Orly: La Famiglia 6:30; 9: Power: Bedroom Window 4:30; 7: 9:15; Raw-Gat 1: Who Is That Girl? 4:30; 7: 9:15; Raw-Gat 2: The Witches of Eastwick 4:30; 7: 9:15; Red: Le Solitaire 4:30; 7: 9:15; Shavit: Jean de Florette 7: 9:15.

RAMAT GAN

Arnon: Black Widow 7:30; 9:45; Lily: Beauty of Vice 7:15; 9:30; Ossia: Who Is That Girl? 5: 7:30; 9:50; Ossia: Mosquito Coast 7:15; 9:30; Raw-Gat 1: Bedroom Window 5: 7:30; 9:50; Raw-Gat 2: Full Metal Jacket 5: 7:30; 9:50; Raw-Gat 3: The Witches of Eastwick 5: 7:30; 9:50; Raw-Gat 4: Burglar 5: 7:30; 9:50.

HERZLIYA

Dan Azzad: Women in Love 7:30; Daniel Hotel: Stand By Me 7:15; 9:30; David: The Name of the Rose 7:30 (exc. Wed.); Hechal: The Untouchables 4:30; 7: 9:30; Who Is That Girl? 7:15; 9:15.

HOLON

Arnon Hamshadiah: Red Kiss 7:15; 9:30; Migdal: Who Is That Girl? 7:30; 9:30; Savoy: The Untouchables 4:30; 7: 9:30.

BAT YAM

Atzma: Number One With a Bullet 4:30; 7:15; 9:30.

GIVATAYIM

Hechal: The Untouchables 4:30; 7: 9:30.

RAMAT HASHARON

Kochav: The Living Daylights 7; Angel Hearts 8:30; Rumpelstiltskin 4:15.

PETAH TIKVA

G.G. Hechal 1: The Untouchables 4:30; 7:15; 9:30; G.G. Hechal 2: Number One With a Bullet 5: 7:15; 9:30; G.G. Hechal 3: The Witches of Eastwick 5: 7:15; 9:30.

RISHON LEZION

G.G. Ron 1: Tonka de Solre 4:30; 7: 9:30; G.G. Ron 2: The Untouchables 4:30; 7: 9:30.

KRYAT ONO

Community Centre: Little Shop of Horrors 4:30; 7: 9:30.

BEERSHEBA

Hechal Hechal: The Strumpet 4:30; Down by Law 7:15.

NETANYA

Dor-Hechal Teat: Angel Heart 7:15; 9:30.

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 9.90 per line, including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS 197.50 per line, including VAT; per month. Rates calculated according to regular newspaper column width.

JERUSALEM

Museums

ISRAEL MUSEUM. Traditional Arab Handicrafts (Foley Centre) Hanukkah Lamp Collections (Ticho House) "Father Series" Nurit David & Ilana Goren recent original iron furniture designs. Photographs, Box Tel. Renaissance themes in contemporary context. Justin Ladda, new work expressly for Israel Museum. Captive Dream, Jerusalem 1987. Tradition and Revolution: Jewish Renaissance in Russian Avant-Garde Art. Emphasis: Arieh Aroch, Michael Goren, Isgal Turamkin. Edomite Shrine. New in Antiquities. Wondrous India. Special Exhibitions: Friendly Redemption on Silver Scrolls. Nagav 1987, Magdalena Abakanowicz. Wondrous India. Permanent Exhibitions of Archaeology, Heritage, Ethnic Art and Shrine of the Book. Dead Sea Scrolls. Archaeological (Rockefeller) Museum: Crusader Art. Animals in Ancient Art.

Conducted Tours

ISRAEL MUSEUM VISITING HOURS: Main Museum 10-6. At 11: Guided tour of Museum (English). 11: Guided tour of Archaeological (Rockefeller) Museum (English). 2-5: Feinberg Recycling Room. 4: Picture Book Programme, ages 3-6 (English).

L.A. MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART

Visiting hours: Sun-Thur. 10-1; 5-8 p.m. Fri. closed. Sat. and holidays every 10-1. Holidays: check with Museum. 2 Hapshah St., Tel. 6612912. Bus No. 15.

SKIRBALL MUSEUM of Biblical Archaeology

of the Hebrew Union College, 13 King David Street, Tel. 203233. Visiting hours: Sun-Thur. 10-4; Fri. Sat. and Hol. 10-2.

Conducted Tours

HADASSAH HOSPITAL. Ein Kerem. Chapel Windows—synagogue open 8.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m. Tours, Thurs., hourly, on the half hour: 8.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m. Fri. open 9.00 a.m.-12.45 p.m. Tours, hourly on the half hour: 9.30-11.30 a.m. Entrance fee. Half-day tours of the installations: National Sun., Tue., Thur. Details: 02-418333, 446271.

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Museums

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Ancient Art

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Ticket includes admission to: National Maritime, Prehistory & Japanese Museums.

What's ON in HAIFA, dial 04-540840.

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL TV

8.00 Teletext 8.05 Keep Fit 8.15 School broadcasts 13.30 Yesterday at the Denjankur Trial 16.00 Teletext 14.05 Everyman University broadcasts 15.00 David the Gnome 18.25 Doctors and Nurses (part 5) 15.40 Keep Fit 15.50 Teletext 16.00 Mrs. Pepperpot 16.10 Side Path 16.20 TV Game 17.00 A New Evening—live magazine

ISRAEL TV CHANNEL 2

8.30 The Denjankur Trial—live broadcast 17.30 Children's cartoons 18.00 Film 19.30 The Denjankur Trial—roundup 20.00 Documentary—The World Around Us 21.00 Pop 2

JORDAN TV (unofficial)

17.30 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 19.30 News in Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 Valerie 21.10 Documentary 22.00 News in English 22.20 Hunter 23.10 Hi-De-Hi

MIDDLE EAST TV

12.30 Another Life 14.00 700 Club 14.30 Shape-Up 15.30 Muppet Babies 15.30 Super Book 16.00 Fraggles Rock 16.30 Afternoon Movie: Buck Privates 18.00 Gimme a Break 18.30 The Campbells 19.00 News 20.00 Murder, She Wrote 21.00 Head of the Class 21.30 Newhart 22.00 The Equalizer 23.00 700 Club 23.30 Another Life

RADIO

ARMY

8.05 University on the Air 6.30 Open Your Eyes—songs, Information 7.07 "707" 8.00 Good Morning Israel 9.05 In the Morning 10.05 Music 11.05 Right Now 13.05 Hebrew hits 14.05 Daily sounds 15.05 Festival songs 16.05 Four in the Afternoon 17.00 Evening News 20.05 Personal Questions (repeat) 21.00 Mabab—TV news 21.30 University on the Air (repeat) 22.05 Popular songs 23.05 The 24th Hour 00.05 Night Birds—songs, chat

ARMY RADIO FREQUENCIES

	AM	FM
NORTH	1368	102.3
HAIFA	1305	JORDAN VALLEY
TEL AVIV (central area)	1287	JERUSALEM
JERUSALEM	1404	BERESHEBA
BEERSHEBA	1224	ELAT
NETZEH RAMON	1395	
HAYUN	1305	
ELAT	1305	

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Aftermath of stock market crashes

No big rush to real estate

LONDON (AFP).— In spite of the crash that has shaken world stock markets, investors have so far failed to flock to the traditional refuge of "bricks and mortar," according to a survey carried out by Agence France-Presse.

On the contrary, the whizz kids who made big profits out of the bull years on the New York and London markets are now feeling the squeeze, and can no longer afford luxury apartments in Manhattan or the newly-fashionable docklands area of London.

In Tokyo, real estate prices have been stable since the crash, but analysts said that investors anyhow appeared undaunted by market nerves. And U.S. analysts said commercial and real estate projects have been delayed, put on hold and cancelled all over the U.S. in the past month.

Yuppies, or "young upwardly mobile professionals," whose incomes are all but linked to the Dow Jones Index, are no longer prepared to tie up money in expensive apartments, they noted. Those who do have money are waiting for bargains to emerge and for interest rates to go down. Thirty-year mortgage rates in the U.S. hit 11.58 per cent in mid-October.

At Stamford, Connecticut, where upscale housing was scarce after it became a corporate headquarters boomtown, the vacancy rate on the condominium market is 10 per cent. Foreign investors — many of them

Japanese — are reported to be pulling out of commercial real estate property, into which they previously poured billions of dollars.

U.S. pension funds have also put a hold on real estate investments. Builders' fears of taking risks has been confirmed by official figures. U.S. housing construction slipped 8.2 per cent in October, the biggest decline since an 8.4 per cent drop in August 1984.

British property prices have been strong for several years and do not seem affected one way or the other by the October 19 crash and its after-effects. However, while house prices are rising at a national average of 12 per cent a year — 22 to 24 per cent in London and southeast England — property company shares have been hit by market falls.

Shares in the Wates Construction Group closed last week at 145 pence against a 1987 high of 294 pence. The Mountleigh Company closed at 143 pence, down from a year high of 322 pence. A recent one-per cent cut in interest rates by the main lending institutions could support the British market for the next few months, analysts said, but mortgage rates are still high, at around 10 per cent, compared to the annual inflation rate of four to 4.5 per cent.

In Tokyo, analysts also said that there was no visible shift in money flow from stocks to property. Japanese investors "are ready to return to the market without any other lucrative financial instruments or

property investments" despite the crash, said an analyst at Nomura Securities. Quoting Tokyo stock exchange figures, he said Japanese individual investors' buying outpaced selling by more than 700 billion yen (\$5.2 billion) in October. Real estate — and golf club memberships — have been a popular investment in Japan for nearly two years.

Neither have gained since the stocks crash. Urban land prices even declined in October because of a recent government ban on speculative land transactions. Mitsui Real Estate Development Company, a leading land firm, said there had been no substantial increase in housing sales in the past month. Analysts said gold was more popular, and an increasing amount of Japanese money was going on foreign paintings. But they added that they did not expect precious metals to take over from stocks as the most popular investment. The French property industry has felt no immediate boom as a result of the decline at the Paris Bourse.

Michel Peleg, president of the French National Federation of Builders and Promoters, said the stocks crisis was "quite favourable" to housing, but could easily have "negative consequences" if it turned to recession. At the top end of the market, French real estate agents with American clients have reported putting several large Cote d'Azur properties on the market because of stocks losses.

Tax Commissioner's warning on reform 'technicalities'

BY AVI TEMKIN

Post Economic Reporter
The real test of the recommendations to be made by the Sheshinski committee on tax reform will be whether it will be technically possible to implement them, Income Tax Commissioner Yair Rabinowitch said yesterday.

"It is very easy to say all tax exemptions should be scrapped, but one has always to have in mind the possibilities of executing such a plan," he added.

Speaking at the annual conference of the Public Accountants Association, the commissioner said that he did know what the committee would recommend. But he added that before recommending to scrap exemptions on capital gains in the stock market an examination should be made.

Rabinowitch placed a question mark on the possibility of replacing the system of child allowances with a system of income tax discounts. There will be many problems executing such a recommendation, if it is made by the committee, he said. Before the committee handles its recommendations, the income tax officials will hold joint meetings with its members to see what of their proposals can be technically implemented. "We must see in what case the benefit outweighs the potential damage," he added.

Rabinowitch stressed he would make every effort to implement the recommendations during the 1988 tax year, which starts on January 1. But he also attacked the fact that, while there is talk of scrapping exemptions, more of them are granted.

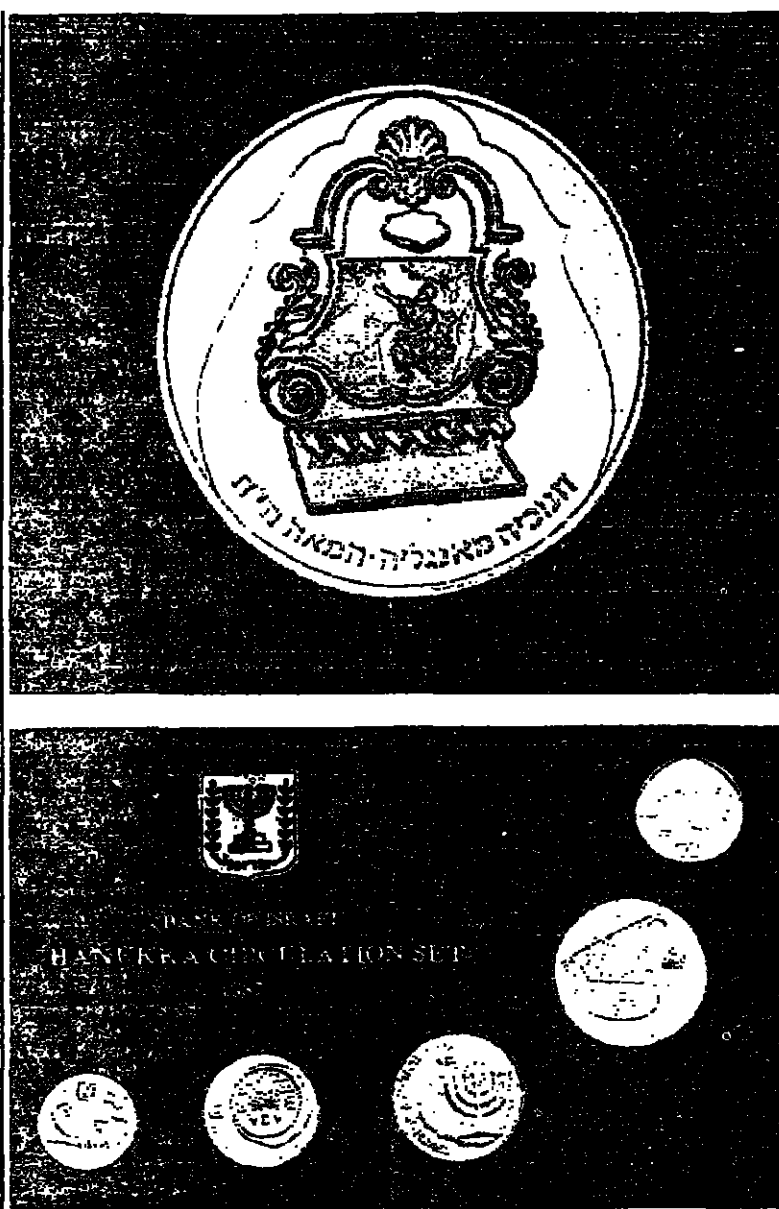
New regulations for unemployment benefit payments

Post Economic Staff

Non-professional people currently receiving unemployment benefits will no longer be able to turn down job offers from the Employment Service on the grounds that the new job's wages are unacceptable.

The ministerial legislative committee this week approved a proposal from Labour and Social Affairs Minister Moshe Katsav under which salary will not be a suitable reason for turning down a job.

Katsav said that because of the minimum wage law introduced this year, there is a guaranteed lower limit to how much a person can be paid. If a non-professional person is now offered a job which pays the minimum wage, he cannot reject it on the grounds that he was earning more in his previous job and that this new job is therefore unsuitable.



In honour of Hanukkah, the Bank of Israel has announced a special issue of its existing Hanukkah gift coin series, in a special package. The 1 agora, 5 agorot, 10 agorot, half-shekel and 1 shekel coins of the special series will include a tiny imprinted hanukkah and the word Hanukkah inscribed in both Hebrew and English. Sale of the set will begin on December 6 at branches of the Bank of Israel and at some of the Philatelic Service's windows at post offices throughout the country. The price of the new holiday series is NIS 6. Photo on top shows a coin being distributed for Hanukkah by the Coins and Medals Corporation. It depicts a 1709 British hanukkah.

Chain imports \$1m. in goods for 'U.S. Fortnight' event

By MARTHA MEISELS

Post Consumer Affairs Reporter
TEL AVIV — The Hamashbir Lazarchan department store chain has imported nearly \$1m. worth of Made-in-USA goods for its American Fortnight slated to open this Saturday evening at 19 branches throughout the country. The merchandise includes housewares, household linens, clothing, toys, cosmetics and giftwares.

Announcing this at a press conference here yesterday, Hamashbir general manager Shmuel Eyal said that prices could be set at levels attractive to the Israeli consumer because of the present low of the U.S. dollar. The American festival is in response to a request from the U.S. Embassy and marks the second anniversary of the U.S.-Israel free trade agreement, Eyal said.

Consumers who had hoped to find their favourite American food products, however, will be disappointed. No foodstuffs are included, because Hamashbir does not have food departments. The supermarket sections located on Hamashbir premises are operated by the Co-op Supermarket chains, and have their own merchandising setups.

Prizes, including two Ford automobiles and four TWA flights to the U.S., will be raffled off among American Fortnight customers. Also, anyone purchasing NIS 50. of goods will get a free mug with an American flag emblem.

U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering is scheduled to take part in formal opening ceremonies for the festival, at noon Friday at Hamashbir's flagship store in Dizengoff Centre.

Investments approved

Post Economic Staff
The Industry and Trade Ministry's Investment Centre this week approved 13 new projects at a total investment of \$20.1 million.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Shaare Zedek Medical Centre, Bayit Vegan, 565502; Bateam, Salah Eddin, 272315; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Dar Aldawa, Herod's Gate, 252058.
Tel Aviv: Lev Ha'ir, 89 Ahad Ha'am, 613862; Kupat Holim Clalit, 7 Amsterd., 232383.
Ra'anana-Kfar Sava: Hasharon, 55 De-Rach Hasharon, Hod Hasharon.
Netanya: Netanya, 11 Herzl, 22842.
Kiryat Gat: Kiryat Gat, 711490.
Haifa: Hanassi, 33 Sderot Hanassi, 333312.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Shaare Zedek (pediatrics), Hadassah Ein Kerem (internal, surgery, ophthalmology), Hadassah Scopus (obstetrics, orthopedics), Bikur Holim (ENT).
Tel Aviv: Rotsch (pediatrics, internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado.

FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, dial number of your local station as given in the front of the phone directory.

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Magen David Adom
In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

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Ashkelon 23333 Kiron 344442
Bat Yam *561111 Kiryat Shmona *54494
Beersheva 74767 Nahariya *223333
Carmiel *588555 Netanya *22333
Dan Region *781111 Petah Tikva *9231111
Elitz 72333 Rehovot *451333
Hadera *22333 Rishon LeZion *42333
Haifa *512233 Safed 500333
Hatzor 836333 Tel Aviv *5460111
Holon *03133 Tiberias *790111

* Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area, around the clock.
Eran — Emotional First Aid, Tel. Jerusalem 227171. Tel Aviv 5461111 (children/youth 03-261113). Haifa 672222. Beersheva 418111.
Netanya 35318.
Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem — 245554, and Haifa 650111.
The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04) 525505, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.
Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. (03-433300, 433600 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.)

POLICE 100

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 524444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

'Irregularities and complications'

Who keeps an eye on Agency's firms?

By a Special Correspondent

The Jewish Agency's comptroller is responsible for the supervision of the Agency's economic companies, and authorized to carry out inspection "of any company in which the Agency Executive has a 50 per cent or more share of the capital and/or budget, or if the Agency has at least 50 per cent of the voting power."

This is explicitly laid down in the comptroller's regulations. The companies must provide the comptroller and his team with all the details of the budget, including files, documents, certificates and other material he may demand for carrying out his duties.

However, only rarely does the Comptroller's Office carry out a basic inspection of the companies, whose annual turnover reaches millions of dollars. For instance, in the Land Development Company — which is regarded as the largest such company in the country — no control has been carried out for 19 years.

Agency Comptroller Mrs. Renana Gutman, who has held her office for only three years, does not know why there has been no inspection of the Land Development Co. for such a long period (since 1968). She said there was difficulty in carrying out such control because the company's shares are traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. But she promises to examine the institutions managing the company.

Yet, the Land Development Co. is not an exception. There are economic companies of the Agency in which control has never occurred, nor have reports been published if they had indeed taken place.

For instance, there is the Hollis Corporation (the Israel Company for Economic Development) set up in 1959 to issue certificates of participation in loans to third parties, with the aim of serving as a tool for raising loans for the Agency through bonds.

Another example is the Israel Economic Development Corporation, established in 1959 as a financial instrument of the Agency. Here, an audit has not been implemented since 1972.

Even in other companies in which control has been carried out, it is only very seldom that it has been published. For example, in the Diyar Laoleh construction company, the findings of inspection were not published for 19 years; only this year were they issued.

However, the most striking example of inadequate control is the Agency's housing company, Amigur, set up in 1973 to help find housing for immigrants.

This company, which maintains about 30,000 apartments that are worth around \$600 million, has not been inspected for 14 years.

Only now is the housing sales policy of Amigur to subsidized tenants being examined. The former chairman of the board of directors, MK Ariel Weinstein, notes that a few years ago an inspection was carried out at Amigur, but "to the best of my knowledge it was not published because no significant findings were detected."

Dr. Asher Friedberg, a public audit expert (who served as a former director-general of the World Zionist Organization's audit office) laid down as far back as 1974, in research work he carried out on auditing in the Jewish Agency, that "The control reports of most of the Agency's companies indicate in large measure a lack of supervision and control by the Agency over its operations through other bodies."

He stressed that "the gap between formal supervision to which the Agency companies are submitted and their situation, which is characterized by considerable independence, led in reality to far-reaching consequences in all that involved the management of the corporations, in the form of striking irregularities and financial complications."

Dr. Friedberg stresses that despite 13 years having elapsed since he completed his research work, not only has no improvement occurred in public supervision of the Agency's economic companies, but the situation has deteriorated.

Furthermore, it emerges that not only are the control reports of the companies carried out infrequently, but the follow-up reports, too, are made irregularly. For instance, in the Binyanei Ha'uma Company, control was carried out in 1963, but no follow-up was implemented until 1979 to see whether the defects were corrected. In the Hameshekem Company, audit was done in 1978, but since then no follow-up report has been issued.

The comptroller of the Agency says that she expresses her opinion on follow-up. She stresses that the chairman of the Comptroller's Committee on the Board of Trustees of the Agency, Mendel Kaplan of South Africa, said that he attaches much importance to carrying out follow-up. She recently conducted a follow-up audit of Diyar Laoleh.

However, not only are the current control and follow-up procedures defective, but internal inspection inside the economic companies is not regular.

For example, in Real Estate Participations it was found that the company employed somebody part-time as an internal auditor, but he had no work programme prepared in advance for the subjects requiring inspection during the year, and the control did not embrace all of the company's activity.

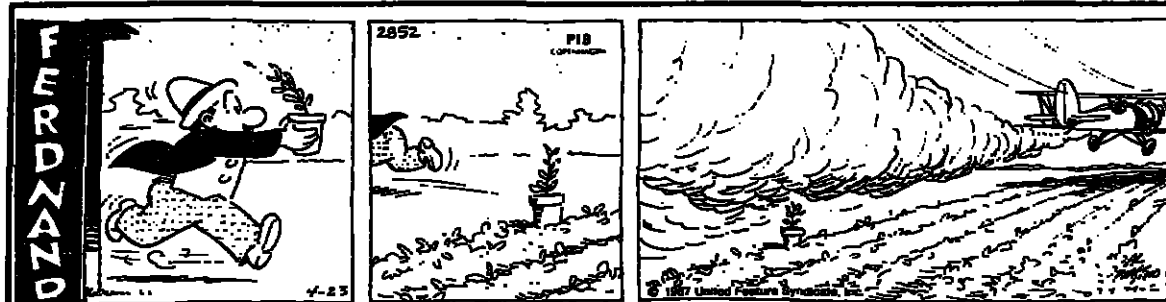
The internal check also did not maintain control over the accounts set-up, or on the work of coordination and matching of bank accounts. Nor did it examine the reckoning with maintenance contractors linked to the company. The internal comptroller in the Diyar Laoleh Company did not submit any annual work programme as required by the regulations of the Companies Authority, and did not set any priorities for handling sensitive matters such as maintaining a check over irregular payments.

In view of the displeasure with the way the Companies Authority is managed and supervised, the Board of Trustees decided in February, at the end of a long and stormy discussion, to disperse the Council of the Companies Authority, which had been the responsible body for determining the Agency's policy towards its companies.

The decision constituted a severe blow to the chairman of the Agency Executive, Arieh Dulzina, who served as chairman of the council, and other members. Instead, it was decided to appoint a Companies Committee composed mainly of economists and businessmen including leading fundraisers.

It is headed by Irwin Levy of Miami, and its members are Alex Grass and Ivan Novik of the U.S., Mendel Kaplan of South Africa, and two Israeli delegates — Treasurer Aliva Lewinsky and the head of the Alia Department, Haim Aharon.

(Second in a series of articles on Jewish Agency-related enterprises. The first appeared in The Jerusalem Post on November 20.)



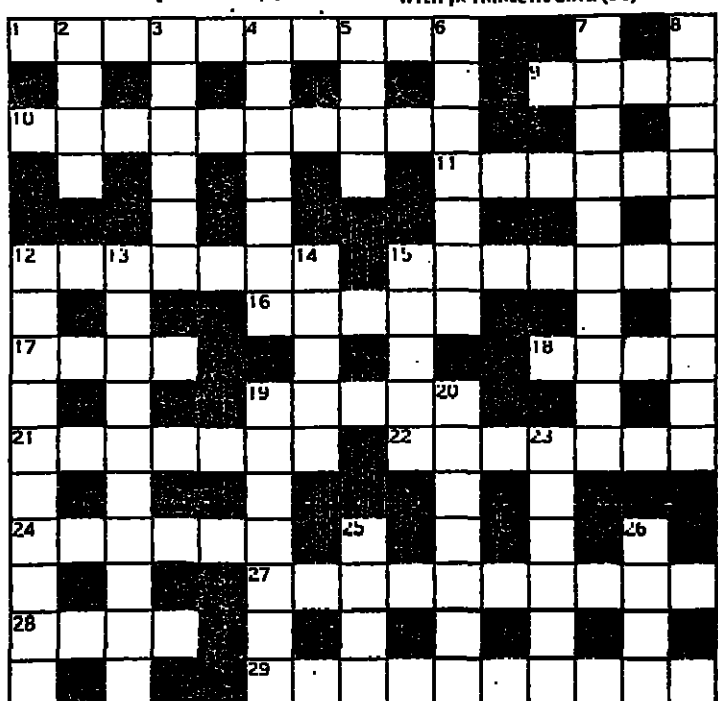
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Talking to a head of department — the sauce! (10)
- 9 Row back in a knot (4)
- 10 He'll manage to hoodwink a fisherman (10)
- 11 Location of a motorway place (6)
- 12 Added note to change a hook (7)
- 15 Mocked, having seen red — gone berserk (7)
- 16 Weapon for general about 50 (5)
- 17 16 container (4)
- 18 In good condition for spring (4)
- 19 The male way is swell! (5)

DOWN

- 21 The former decay (7)
- 22 Exceptionally 20 Oriental (7)
- 24 Still requiring an answer (6)
- 27 It's divine in Athens — even moving (6-4)
- 28 Mount a little quietening (4)
- 29 Tested by square claim to fish (5-5)
- 2 Work a doctor first at down (4)
- 3 Report concerning the finish (6)
- 4 Writing up different gap (7)
- 5 Little land is left to the East (4)
- 6 Apt to make men rage (7)
- 7 Motorist has it in water to cope with persistent cold (10)



8 This should give some idea of the basic lay-out (6-4)

- 12 Examination for which someone's always inexplicably late (4-6)
- 13 Article about a foreign nobleman — a hard worker, he figures (10)
- 14 A revolving person put to flight (5)
- 15 Keep including the trainee as a sort of labour (5)
- 19 Get to know about the Culluna (7)
- 20 Points put in broadcast aren't sincere (7)
- 23 A Northerner turning in alarm (6)
- 25 Note after all there's a feeling of great disquiet (4)
- 26 Blue as a result of getting a duck? (4)

Yesterday's Solutions



ACROSS: 1 Scott, 4 Lanyard, 8 Orchard, 9 Isare, 10 Girth, 11 Kiernan, 13 Kuru, 15 Nature, 17 Ballin, 20 Lead, 22 Gorilla, 24 Mafia, 26 Enemy, 27 Turbine, 28 Settler, 29 Latin. DOWN: 1 Shotgun, 2 Oscar, 3 Teacher, 4 Ledger, 5 Nerve, 6 Armani, 7 Dwell, 12 Tuha, 14 Coll, 16 Torment, 18 Admiral, 19 Trade-in, 21 Easter, 22 Guess, 23 Loyol, 25 Paint.

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Respect (6)
- 4 Enormous (5)
- 8 Corn (5)
- 9 Call out (7)
- 10 Twelve o'clock (7)
- 11 Link (4)
- 12 Droop (3)
- 14 Viewed (4)
- 15 Land measure (4)
- 18 O'Brien (3)
- 21 Close (4)
- 23 Even (7)
- 25 With out (7)
- 26 Designation (5)
- 27 Kingly (5)
- 28 Walk wearily (6)

DOWN

- 1 Benign (6)
- 3 Unemployment (7)
- 5 Burnal (9)
- 6 Male hint (4)
- 8 Custom (5)
- 9 Wood (6)
- 10 Dink (5)
- 13 Hindlimb (8)
- 16 Akin (7)
- 17 Fisherman (6)
- 19 Commerce (5)
- 20 Light wind (5)
- 22 Torment (5)
- 24 Tumble (4)

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Leumi Pia sells stake in Dubek

By KEN SCHACHTER
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — Leumi Pia has sold its 17.5 per cent stake in Dubek Ltd. to a group that includes the Moscovics family, former owners of Elite Ltd., it was announced yesterday. The \$4.5 million sale puts the new investors in a position as power brokers between two factions vying for control of the Dubek cigarette monopoly.

In recent weeks, Leumi Pia, the mutual fund division of Bank Leumi, had sought to unload its shares in Dubek rather than be drawn into a bitter management struggle in which a faction led by General Manager Zorach Gohl is pitted against one spearheaded by lawyer Samuel Tuchmintz. The Tuchmintz group charges that Dubek Chairman Yitzhak Berman, theoretically a neutral party, has sided with Gohl. Berman was installed as chairman earlier this year in the wake of charges that certain Dubek executives were skimming money from the company and spiriting it out of the country.

With the opposing factions each holding about 35 per cent of voting shares, the new investors, who have 12 per cent of voting rights, are positioned to tip the balance. Leumi Pia, the nation's largest mutual fund management company, had sought to avoid getting entangled in management affairs for fear of antagonizing its mutual funds shareholder.

The new investors, although reportedly unconnected with either of the Dubek factions, are expected to take an active role in management

affairs. The sale of the shares was negotiated over six weeks by Jack Elad, managing director of Ocif Investment and Finance Ltd., on behalf of Ocif's clients; Mark Moscovics, his son David, and a Bahamas-registered company, Louis D'Or Investments Ltd. Elad is a former executive of First International Bank.

Ocif, a subsidiary of the British Overseas Commodities firm, was formally established earlier this week with \$5 million in resources for enlarging and equipping Israeli businesses, a spokeswoman said. In exchange, she said, Ocif will insist on a role in managing the companies.

"We are trying to give investment banking services," Elad said last night. "What we've actually done is a merchant bank deal. All our clients had to do at the end of the day was sign the check."

Leumi Pia failed in a public offering of its Dubek shares more than a week ago, but managed to sell about 4 per cent of its shares earlier this week, reducing its original holdings of more than 21 per cent. It also convinced a Tel Aviv District Court to postpone a Dubek board meeting scheduled for tomorrow — at which the factions were expected to have a showdown — until January.

Dubek is rumoured to be losing money despite its role as the sole domestic maker of cigarettes. The company has been dogged by repeated clashes with the Ministry of Industry and Trade over price controls. An effort to export cigarettes to the Japanese island of Okinawa has also run into problems.

Teva gross hit by exchange rate woes

BY DAVID ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Rising labour costs combined with increased competition in the U.S. market for generic drugs tarnished an otherwise impressive quarterly performance for Teva Pharmaceuticals Industries Ltd.

The company, Israel's largest pharmaceutical concern, said inflation-adjusted gross profit edged down to NIS 19.6 million in the three months ended September 30, compared with NIS 21.03m. in the year earlier period. For the half year, the figure was slightly higher than 1986, with gross profit at NIS 38.9m., compared with NIS 37.3m. a year earlier.

Moreover, a more favourable tax environment enabled Teva to boost its net for the July-September period to NIS 4.5m., an 11.6 per cent gain over a year ago, while sales grew 13 per cent to NIS 60.3m. Net for the April-September period was ahead 16.7 per cent from a year ago to NIS 9.05m., while sales grew 13.8 per cent to NIS 117.9m.

Per share earnings came to 1.9 agorot for the quarter, compared with 1.8 agorot a year ago, and 3.7 agorot for the half, compared with 3.3 agorot in 1986.

Teva, which has turned in a string of sharp increases in earnings and sales after it actively entered the U.S. market with W.R. Grace and Co., attributed last quarter's problems to factors at home and abroad. Teva's cost of sales in the quarter were up a sharp 24 per cent from a year earlier to NIS 40.7m., which the company indicated were largely the result of higher labour costs.

The growing labour costs conspired with a relatively stable shekel-dollar exchange rate, boosted its production expenses in Israel while giving the company no relief through a weaker shekel. That meant Teva had the choice of boosting prices or letting higher expenses cut into its dollar-denominated profits. Teva indicated that it chose the latter.

The company's 50 per cent-owned U.S. subsidiary, TAG Pharmaceuticals Inc., which it owns with Grace, experienced strong pressure to keep prices down on its generic drugs, because of a spate of new drug entries on the market, Teva said.

Teva declared a dividend November 19 of four agorot for every 10 shares, to be paid to shareholders on record on October 29.

Peled slams corporate inefficiency

By KEN SCHACHTER
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — Elscint president Benny Peled yesterday lashed out at corporate inefficiency, singling out what he called "transvestite" companies that do not seriously strive for a profit since they are assured government guarantees.

In this transvestite category, Peled put such major companies as Tadiran, Israel Aircraft Industries, Bezek, Israel Electric Company and El Al.

Many companies are not properly operated because they are guaranteed money at the end of the month, Peled told a meeting of the Association of the Friends of the Weizmann Institute. The companies, he added, do not work to make a profit and are

really run to serve national needs. Their "official slogan" is of one type and their real purpose is another, he said.

In Peled's system of categorization, "male" companies are profit-making concerns that operate as such while "female" companies are those that are designed to make a profit but sit at the margins of the economy.

Ultimately, Peled foresees a Darwinian winnowing out of the weak companies and a consolidation of some of the stronger concerns.

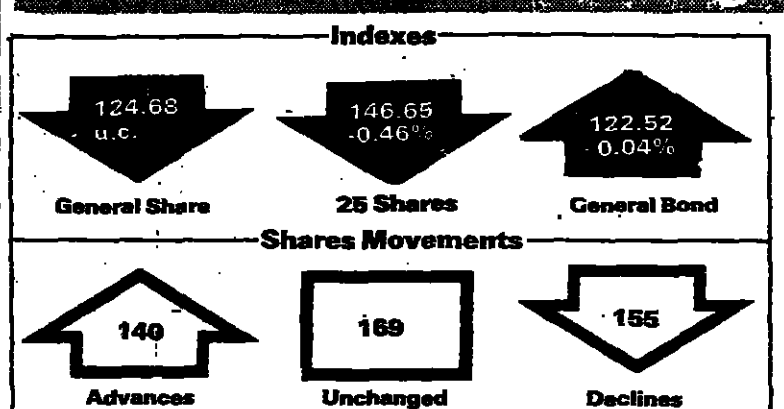
The system will only function when the weak fail and only the strong survive, the former Air Force chief told the gathering at the Dan Hotel.

As an example of inefficiency,

Peled cited that lack of standardized accounting and drafting methods throughout the country. He also noted that hundreds of small mechanical workshops dot the country when only three are needed in each major city. Six companies produce printed circuits when only one is required for the country's needs, he said.

As a sign of things to come, Peled noted that former rivals Elbit and Tadiran now have agreed to cooperate in several areas. When a questioner asked if Peled would agree to be assistant managing director of Tadiran under its head Yigal Ne'eman, Peled said he would agree to be Ne'eman's camp guard if it served the financial aims of the country.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange



Selected Prices

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Commercial Banks			
Leumi (part of "arrangement")	25400		-0.3
Maritime 0.1	1550	602	-
General non-arr.	16220	784	+4.8
FSB	8550	1357	-
Commercial Banks			
Leumi (part of "arrangement")	12130	280	+0.1
Union 0.1	78100	38	-0.9
Discount	138500	19	-
Mizrahi	42120	177	+0.9
Hapoelim	69470	722	+0.4
General A	175000	21	+1.2
Leumi 100	44710	848	+0.2
Fin. Trade	58010	-	-
Mortgage Banks & Finance			
Leumi Mort.	8200	673	+1.1
Dev. Mort.	2480	405	-
Mishkan	3000	683	-
Tel Aviv	22370	98	-0.2
Mekor	5780	50	-
Leumi Ind.	13000	47	-
Cl. Lending 0.1	24500	62	-
Insurance			
Leumi 0.1	1234	100	+4.0
Phoenix 0.1	800	-	-
Hamsharim 1.0	8020	191	-1.3
Mekor 1.0	400	-	-
Sahar	400	2071	-
Securities	1110	527	-0.9
Zion Hold. 1	5500	18	-
Trade & Services			
Integrare 1.0	820	1680	-1.2
Meir Zim	510	673	+1.3
Crytal	830	4980	-
Supersol	12280	183	-
Lightage 0.1	518	388	-0.1
Gold Store 1.0	220	636	-3.6
Dan Hotels 1.0	1610	526	-8.5
Core Beach	8302	98	-
Yardim Hotel	3280	10	+1.0
Hilton 1.0	225	328	+1.1
M.L.L. 1.0	14100	-	-
Team 1.0	730	988	-1.1
Real Estate, Building and			
Leumi 1.0	348	7065	-
Al-Hov	48800	42	-2.1
African	2310	409	-1.5
Denver	6400	100	-1.8
Y.E.C.	327	2250	-
Reydeit 0.1	4675	366	-
Israel Prop.	18980	89	+3.7
Mekor Prop.	238	409	+0.9
Mekor Ind.	8825	1330	-1.0
Hadashim Prop.	1790	2000	-2.2
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Dubek	3710	5211	+3.1
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Europeans cut rates

FRANKFURT (Reuters). — West Germany, quickly followed by France and the Netherlands, cut key interest rates yesterday to help boost economic growth.

Dealers saw the West German move in particular as a goodwill gesture to the U.S. after the White House and Congress agreed to \$76 billion of budget cuts.

The French central bank, meanwhile, specifically said it had made its cut "following the announcement in the United States of an accord on the reduction of the U.S. budget deficit, and in cooperation with the Bundesbank."

The Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, had reduced its 28-day securities repurchase agreements — a mechanism through which

it effectively lends money to banks — to a record low 3.25 per cent from 3.5 per cent.

The Bank of France cut two key rates — its money market intervention rate and its seven day repurchase rate — by 0.25 percentage points, to eight per cent and 8.5 per cent, respectively, while the Dutch central bank cut three key interest rates by similar amounts.

The cuts helped boost the dollar. In London late yesterday, one British pound cost \$1.7775, cheaper for buyers than Monday's late 1.7865.

The dollar rose to 1.669 on Monday. Gold bullion prices rose for the second straight session. Dealers said trading was active and in Zurich the metal touched \$477.00 at one stage.

Israel Money Markets

Shekel Deposits (annual rates)					
Bank	Deposit				
	\$100 -	7.00			
Leumi (Nov. 23)	1,000-10,000	12.50	14.00	15.50	17.00
	10,001-50,000	12.75	14.25	15.75	17.25
	50,001-100,000	13.00	14.50	16.00	17.50
	100,001-500,000	13.50	15.00	16.50	18.00
Hapoalim (Sept. 7)	Up to \$89	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.75
	1,000-9,999	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50
	10,000-99,999	11.50	12.50	12.00	13.00
	500,000+	12.00	12.00	12.50	13.50
Discount (Nov. 24)	500 -	6.00	6.00	6.50	7.00
	1,000-9,990	12.00	12.00	15.00	17.00
	10,000-49,990	15.00	15.00	16.50	18.00
	50,000-99,990	16.50	16.50	17.50	18.50
	100,000+	15.50	16.00	17.00	18.00
Mitsubishi (Nov. 22)	40-2,000	-	10.00	10.00	11.00
	2,001-10,000	13.00	14.00	13.50	17.00
	10,001-50,000	14.50	15.00	14.50	17.50
	50,001-100,000	16.00	15.50	15.00	18.00
	100,000+	15.50	16.00	17.00	18.50
First Int'l (Nov. 25)	100 -	8.50	8.50	9.10	9.10
	1,000-9,999	12.50	13.00	14.10	16.10
	10,000-99,999	13.00	15.10	16.80	17.00
	100,000-49,999	14.00	15.50	16.40	17.50
	500,000+	14.50	16.20	16.70	18.10

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Awad -- the sham of 'non-violence'

Yosef Goell

SEVERAL WEEKS ago, the week-end magazine of a prominent Israeli daily ran a long interview with the families of two Palestinian men in the Gaza Strip who had been killed by IDF troops when they fled after their car had crashed through a roadblock. The families, of course, claimed that the two were as innocent as the day is long.

Since the article was by a rather talented writer, it presented a persuasively heart-tugging story.

The only trouble was that by the time it appeared in print, it had been revealed that the two "innocent" victims had been in the company of the leader of the jailbreak fugitives from the Gaza security prison who had been the target of a month's long army and police dragnet.

An embarrassing and confusing final paragraph had been added to the story, in order to take that latest news into account, news that in effect contradicted the tenor of the entire interview and the reason for publishing it.

Such are the hazards of magazine publishing.

The point of this is not to gloat over the unfortunate mistake of journalistic colleagues; we have all -- and I include myself in that "we" -- made our share of mistakes, and even fallen glibly victims to Palestinian propaganda. What I am arguing is that responsible journalism requires, at the very least, that we learn from our mistakes.

I am also suggesting that intelligent use of the mass media requires that readers, listeners and viewers develop sensitive antennae to help them discount the occasional glibility of their favourite writers and editors.

ALL OF THE above is in connection with the latest public campaign to prevent the deportation of American-Palestinian activist Mubarak Awad.

Awad was born in the West Bank and left in 1969 for the U.S., where he has since obtained American citizenship. Whether or not he also has a valid Israeli ID card and a legal right to reside here, beyond the limitations of his visitor's tourist visa, is in contention.

Awad is also the founder and head of the Palestinian Centre for the Study of Non-Violence, and has been standing on his right to instruct

the Palestinian population in the occupied territories in "non-violent" strategies of resistance to the Israeli occupation.

The security authorities believe that he is much more dangerous to peace and quiet in the territories than that title would suggest, and they have persuaded the Interior Ministry not to extend his visa and in effect to have him deported.

I have not met Mubarak Awad and I do not know whether he is guilty or not of what the security authorities suspect him of. I do know that he has a right to appeal to the Israeli courts and I do have enough confidence in Israeli judges to believe that if this is really a case of unjustified harassment on the part of the authorities, those judges will set aside any administrative deportation order against him.

I would suggest, however, that well-meaning Israelis suspend judgment on his case until a court has issued its verdict -- if, that is, Awad can bring himself to appeal to an Israeli court.

I have a suspicion that he may not appeal because his case reminds me of that of the former editor of the Jerusalem Arab daily, *As-Sha'ab*, Akram Haniyeh, who was deported nearly a year ago on security charges. He was suspected of being a senior leader of the PLO network in the territories, although there was never any charge that he personally had engaged in violent acts of terrorism.

A major public opinion campaign was launched at the time to prevent his deportation, but in the end Haniyeh preferred to be deported rather than appeal to an Israeli court.

As I say, I do not know Mubarak Awad, nor am I privy to the specific charges that have been levelled against him. I do know that there is a war on between my country and the PLO. I am also aware of the argument that one makes peace only with one's enemies, and I for one am avid to make peace with the Palestinians, and even with the PLO, when they finally give up their 40-year war against me and the state of which I am a citizen, and are ready to talk peace. So far they have not got around to doing so, and thus

they are still my very active -- if not very effective -- enemies.

Two arguments have been adduced in opposition to Awad's deportation. One -- that he is a native of the country and thus has every right to be here, despite having left of his own free will and having obtained a foreign citizenship -- is a question of fact that should be decided by the courts. The second -- that Awad's espousal of "non-violent resistance" should make him a God-sent alternative to the terrorism espoused by the backers of the PLO in the territories -- requires much closer scrutiny.

I AM USUALLY sceptical, not to say suspicious, of the loose use of the term "non-violent," especially in the context of propaganda wars. My scepticism is fed by my appreciation of the film *Gandhi* as one of the most outrageous cinematic lies perpetrated in recent decades.

For I know, as most people who have lived through the past four decades should know, that Gandhi's ostensible non-violence gave rise to one of the worst human slaughters in this century, in which over one million people were killed and 10 million turned into refugees, in the course of the partition of Pakistan from India.

That scepticism multiplies a hundredfold when the term "non-violence" is linked to that of "Palestinian."

How glibly is one expected to be? The movement for Palestinian national self-determination has been one of scores of similar movements in the world of the last half century. But it has been the most violent and inhumanly brutal of them all, often resorting to violence for the sake of violence, and violence aimed as often against other Palestinians as against the Israeli enemy.

I would have a bit more respect for the Mubarak Awads and their supporters if I could recall his "non-violent" centre's coming out against PLO acts of violence. Until they do, they must remain for me another poorly-disguised front in the PLO's continuing fight against Israel.

MY MAIN problem with the arguments against Awad's deportation is the assumption that his preaching of "non-violent resistance" in the territories is so much preferable to PLO-fostered terrorism that it should be

Dry Bones



condoned, and possibly even abetted, by Israel.

This is a facile but false assumption. True non-violence is what has characterized the behaviour of the overwhelming majority of the territories' Arabs for the past 20 years, despite the fact that every single one of them wants Israel off his back. They did not need Mubarak Awad to teach them to keep out of dangerous confrontations.

Non-violent resistance is a very different kettle of fish. In real life, it is basically a contradiction in terms. As was the case in India, "non-violence" nearly always leads to violence. We are not dealing with Quakers here, but with a very volatile Arab population.

I always suggest that we look at the realities in that human hell that is Lebanon to remember in what part of the world we are living and with what human emotions we have to contend.

Occupation is undoubtedly bad. In the context of Middle Eastern realities its continuation is to be devoutly desired as the only alternative to the Lebanonization of life in this country, with all its horrific implications for both Jews and Palestinian Arabs.

I DO NOT know whether Awad is sincere or not in his avowal of non-violence. What I do know is that, when translated into reality on the ground, what he preaches will lead

to stepped-up violence. And stepped-up violence will lead to stepped-up Israeli repression. Neither is to be desired. What we should actively work for is for anything that reduces both resistance and the need for counter-repression.

There is a war on between Israel and the Palestinians. It is perfectly understandable why Palestinian firebrands should want to make as much trouble as possible for an Israel which they have been unable to defeat and dislodge in battle. But why Israelis should want to abet and condone such trouble-making is beyond me. It is bad for Israel and it is even worse for the Palestinian human beings who are living under Israeli occupation.

If Mubarak Awad has the soul of a preacher, what he should be preaching to his fellow-Palestinians is that the only hope they have of ever achieving a measure of national self-determination is through striving for a viable compromise with a Jewish Israel, a compromise that will become feasible only if and when they persuade such an Israel that such a compromise with the Palestinians is indeed safe.

If Awad and others like him are insistent on preaching "resistance," violent or otherwise, Israel would be well-advised to get rid of such preachers, who can only lead to an escalation of that violence.

The writer is a member of the editorial staff of The Jerusalem Post.

A treaty for all

THE ANNOUNCEMENT yesterday in Geneva by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze that they had successfully concluded a treaty to eliminate nearly 1,000 intermediate-range missiles from their arsenals deserves to be welcomed everywhere.

Signing of that treaty will be the central event of the summit meeting in Washington between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev scheduled next month.

After six long years of negotiations, which included opposition in Washington, especially in the Pentagon, opposition in Western Europe, and opposition -- hidden from view, of course -- in the Kremlin, the yea sayers prevailed.

The technical details and reasoning involved in arms reduction negotiations of this kind are not only curtailed in secrecy, they have become an esoteric area of specialization that lies far beyond the ordinary reaches of public scrutiny. Therefore, public debate tends to be muted and differences of opinion remain largely within the small circles of specialists and their political superiors. The result is that the public, beyond superficial feelings of hope or fear or distrust, has little recourse but to rely on the good sense of its political leaders.

No doubt what has helped Mr. Reagan with the American public and with Congress on this treaty was the very hard-line anti-Soviet image which he brought to the White House. If the treaty is acceptable to him, goes the popular American reasoning, it must be safe enough.

But there are those in Washington who have not shared that confidence. And Mr. Caspar Weinberger, the former defence secretary, despite his close association with Mr. Reagan, was chief amongst them. In fact, it is assumed he resigned his post because he was not prepared to endorse the agreement, disputing the credibility of Soviet intentions and assurances.

Given the historical record, the validity of those fears cannot be disputed. And there is no reason to look much further than the fact that even as the Soviets have poured all their political and propaganda energies into contesting Mr. Reagan's space defence initiative, they have for a good number of years been secretly developing their own space warfare programme.

And yet if the big powers are to reverse the momentum of nuclear overkill and the global danger this presents to humanity, there must be a point at which reasonable risk overtakes reasonable fear. Perhaps this treaty will mark that point, creating a new momentum of its own.

No innocent query

THE LIKUD's Michael Dekel has been deputy defence minister for a year and a half, after besting his party rival, Eliyahu Ben Elissar, in a long hard struggle for the post. But hardly anyone would know. For during that time, the defence establishment has not felt his presence on any issue that concerns it, including those fields -- settlement and war-time economic organization -- for which he is technically responsible in the ministry.

This week, he suddenly emerged from the woodwork. He had demanded that the army reassess the existence of Nahal, the army's pioneering settlement arm, which has always been closely associated with the kibbutz movement.

Mr. Dekel's decision to target Nahal was not entirely innocent. For this branch has always irked the Likud. Ever since 1977, Likud ministers of defence have questioned the continued legitimacy of enabling Nahal soldiers to serve six months of their regular army stints on a kibbutz or on new settlements affiliated with the kibbutz or moshav movements. Likud critics, otherwise so loudly interested in settlement, have claimed that this unit is an anachronism and merely provides a conduit for the kibbutz movement at the public's expense.

Certainly any long-standing military branch should be periodically given to review. But not to serve political purposes.

Nahal personnel are, after all, not the only draftees whose period of service includes non-military interludes. Soldiers doing their service in the framework of what are termed "yeshivot hesder" alternate their military stints with periods of study. This has not detracted from their value to the army. Quite the opposite.

In the past, the army always strongly favoured the existence of Nahal. It has not changed that view. For Nahal soldiers have made an immense contribution to both the paratroopers and the armoured corps. Military commanders value the unique cohesion and dedication of this force which has always supplied the army with a disproportionate number of officers who assume important positions of command in the standing army and the reserves. The most telling immediate example is the present chief of staff, himself a Nahal graduate.

Today's settlement needs and the needs of the IDF may be changing. What has not changed, however, is the need to keep partisan politics out of the defence establishment.

The General Staff has unequivocally reaffirmed its view that Nahal is valuable and necessary. Mr. Dekel would do well to accept their finding. How the army decides to utilize the manpower at its disposal is the army's prerogative and not that of party functionaries with a narrow political agenda.

SHABBAT

(Continued from Page One)

lem Municipality could not force the Beit Agnon and Orna cinemas to close down on Shabbat because laws involving freedom of religion and conscience can be passed only by the Knesset.

The new legislation that the religious parties were advocating yesterday would not limit Shabbat activities uniformly throughout the country. Instead, it would authorize each municipality to enact and enforce its own by-laws regarding Shabbat.

Minister-without-Portfolio Yosef Shapira (NRP) said that his party could not remain in a coalition gov-

ernment that did not act to correct the damage that Proccaccia's decision had done to the Shabbat status quo.

Yehoshua Matza (Likud) has already drafted a bill to empower local authorities to close cinemas and other entertainment spots on Shabbat. The bill will be discussed at the Likud's Knesset faction executive meeting next Monday.

If approved there, the bill will go to the coalition executive. According to the Likud-Labour coalition agreement, bills regarding the "status quo" may not be brought before the Knesset without the consent of both party leaders.

CURFEW

(Continued from Page One)

stones at the settlers' yeshiva at Joseph's Tomb.

Chief of General Staff Dan Shomron yesterday inspected troop deployment along the Bethlehem-Hebron highway, which has been the site of a recent spate of stone-throwing attacks on vehicles, and a roadside bomb attack on an Israeli car last week. Troops have stationed lookouts and increased their patrols along the road. Shomron was

briefed by OC Central Command Amram Mitzna on the latest developments and the army's response.

Shomron said that despite points of friction between the army and settlers in the area, there was overall cooperation between them. Kach activists in Kiryat Arba recently urged members of the settlement to carry out vigilante reprisals for the attacks on Israeli traffic. Several Arab cars were vandalized last week near the Arab refugee camp.

ROMANIA

(Continued from Page One)

The recent rioting, were reportedly told that the cuts were necessary because of their lower productivity. The workers responded that the failures to meet production goals or to produce first-class goods were a result of lack of state investment and development inputs.

The current rioting, the experts note, has apparently been exacerbated at least indirectly by minor factors: Brasov has a large German concentration and Transylvania is heavily Hungarian.

ARMS BAN

(Continued from Page One)

shing-2 missiles, the first of which were in place by late 1983. U.S.-Soviet talks on the missiles began in Geneva in 1981 but were broken off by Moscow in 1983, and resumed only in March 1985.

Some Nato military figures have expressed alarm that the INF treaty could damage the West's ability to respond with nuclear weapons to a massive Warsaw Pact attack with conventional forces. But the alliance leadership has backed the agreement.

The INF issue dominated this week's talks in Geneva between Shultz and Shevardnadze, although they also discussed human rights, regional conflicts such as Afghanistan and the Gulf, and arrangements for the summit.

It was the fourth time the two men had met since mid-September as they struggled to clear up details of the elusive arms deal.

The experts in Jerusalem, who regard Ceausescu as a wise, intelligent ruler, say that his aim of achieving political independence from Moscow -- expressed in the absence of Soviet troops on Romanian soil and in Romania's non-participation in the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia -- "has cost Romania dearly (economically)."

Ceausescu during the past few months fired some 30 ministers and deputy ministers, including, apparently, the deputy minister responsible for the security services. His intention, it seems, has been to offer the masses some scapegoats.

Most East Bloc experts in Jerusalem, including former ambassador to Romania (1978-1982) Abba Gefen, do not believe that the recent riots have endangered the Ceausescu regime, and point to the president's current trip to Egypt as proof. If the regime were in danger, the president would have stayed home, they reason.

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READERS' LETTERS

DEMOCRATS ABROAD

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
 Sir, -- We wish to inform all interested U.S. citizens in Israel that anyone who would like to be a delegate candidate to the 1988 Democratic National Convention from Democrats Abroad should contact us at our secretary's address for particulars, no later than December 15. To qualify as a delegate, one must be a U.S. citizen, residing abroad at least until the end of the calendar year of 1988, be 18 years of age or over, and be a bona fide Democrat.

FRENCH SCHOOL BUILDING

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
 Sir, -- It was encouraging to read in your issue of November 1 that French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac had intervened personally to ensure that the Israeli school in Paris should get a larger building despite the reluctance of the local planning authorities.

Perhaps Prime Minister Shamir would care to do the same for the children of French residents in Tel Aviv. The Tel Aviv Municipality has allocated to the French school here a small derelict school building in a neighbourhood scheduled for demolition (Nevet Tzedek) and has rejected all approaches to make available more suitable premises in North Tel Aviv, where most of the French community lives.

A little reciprocity would not harm Franco-Israeli relations. Herziya.

DAVID FROELICH, Secretary, Democrats Abroad (Israel) Rehovot.

UNJUSTIFIABLE ACTION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
 Sir, -- The Post is to be commended for its coverage (October 30) of the shocking destruction by the Israel Lands Authority of 2,000 olive trees (as well as peach, fig, and date trees) on 40 dunams of land in the Beduin township of Lagiya.

Although apparently technically legal, this action, is unjustifiable on any other ground: ethical, halachic, Zionist, and from the standpoint of public relations with Jews and non-Jews abroad.

1) Ethically, it is quite wrong to deprive a poor, peaceable farming/ herding people of their livelihood.

2) Halachically, the destruction of fruit trees is forbidden even under siege conditions.

3) A basic principle of secular Zionism is to redeem Eretz Yisrael from two millennia of neglect and exploitation, to replant the land with fruit trees and forests, not to destroy orchards.

4) How can the JNF approach Diaspora Jewry for \$5-10,000 contributions to plant trees if the ILA is destroying trees?

5) And finally, what will the propagandists for Israel's adversaries make of such an action?

Those in the ILA responsible for this action should be retired, and the victimized people of Lagiya fully compensated.

Jerusalem. STEVE AMDUR

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